COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Report on the Public Health

AND

Sanitary Administration,

FOR THE YEAR 1910,

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE

Annual Report to the Local Education Authority.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer, Crown Point Smallpox Hospital.

Medical Officer to the Tramways Committee.

Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

Burnley:

John Dixon, Ltd., Borough Printing Works, Manchester Road.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1910.

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,, SINCLAIR.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1910.

To the Urban Sanitary Authority,
County Borough of Burnley.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1910 as Medical Officer of Health.

The Death-rate is one of the lowest of which we have a record. The Birth-rate is lower than the average of the last ten years, and is slightly higher than last year's rate for England and Wales. The Infantile Death-rate is high as compared with other towns, but comparatively low for Burnley. The number of persons who suffered from Infectious Diseases was much below the average.

The year shows a steady advance in sanitary administration, notably as regards the method of dealing with Diphtheria. Under that heading will be found an account of the correspondence with the Local Government Board and the subsequent action taken by the Local Sanitary Authority.

A full account is given of the working of the compulsory notification of Consumption sections of the Burnley Borough Improvement Act of 1908, the resulting conclusions being set forth at some length. These conclusions will undoubtedly lead to further action as regards the isolation of consumptive persons.

The measures taken regarding the removal of household refuse and stable manure has resulted in some amendment as regards these matters, but there is still room for a further and much desired improvement.

I would direct your attention to tables on pages 99 and 118, which give vital statistics for Burnley for several years.

Many of the rates are based on estimated numbers of population, and hence after the census which has just been taken will vary to some extent from these recorded, if the estimates are proved to be wrong.

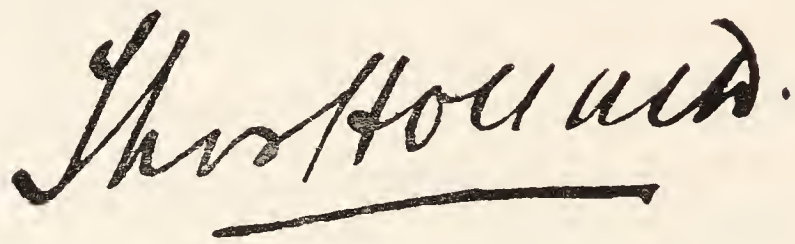
As School Medical Officer I have appended to this report my report to the Local Education Authority.

I wish to thank the Committee for their kindness during the year, and also the staff of the Public Health Department for their assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1910.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1910.

Area	4,015	Acres.
Population in 1901 (Census Year)	97,043	
Estimated Population in 1910 (Registrar General's Estimation)	107,448	
Density (per acre)	26.7	
Births	2,677	
Birth Rate, 24·9.		
Deaths	1,747	
Death Rate, 16·2.		
Infantile Mortality	**168 per 1,000 Births.**	

Deaths in Public Institutions	420		
Union Workhouse Infirmary...	296	Non-residents...	108
Victoria Hospital	99	,, ...	37
Sanatorium	25	,, ...	7

Rateable Value (March, 1910)	£416,286

REPORT.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Extracts from Memorandum of Local Government Board.

The following is an extract from the Memorandum issued by the Local Government Board as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health :—

"Every medical officer of health, appointed under Order of the Local Government Board is required to make an Annual report with regard to each sanitary district or division of a district, which is under his superintendence. This report is to be for the year ending the 31st of December.

The following deserve to be especially borne in mind as subjects concerning which the Board desire to obtain, through annual reports of the medical officer of health, not only definite general information, but record also of particular changes of condition that may have occurred incidentally or by action of the local authority :—

Physical features and general character of the district, and general conditions of its population.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants.

House accommodation, especially for the working classes, its adequacy and fitness for habitation.

Water supply of the district.

Milk supply, character and wholesomeness of milk produced within he district or imported ; condition of Dairies, &c., Tuberculous Milk.

Methods of Food inspection.

Sewerage and drainage.

Excrement disposal and disposal of house refuse.

Nuisances.

Byelaws as to houses let in lodgings, Offen ive trades, &c.

Schools, especially Public Elementary Schools, Sanitary conditions of, arrangements for medical inspection of School children.

Methods of dealing with Infectious diseases.

Methods of control of Tuberculosis."

Burnley—Situation and Physical Features.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Burnley is situated in the valleys of the Brun and Calder, on the western slopes of the Pennine Chain, in Latitude 53° 47′ 30″ N., and Longitude 2° 14′ 30″ W.

The height above sea level varies from 300 to 775 feet, with a mean of 465 feet.

Geological Formation.

It is built on a clay subsoil, and derives its water supply from the hills to the east of the town.

Population.

POPULATION.—In 1891 the population was 87,016.
In 1901 ,, ,, 97,043.

The difference between these two numbers shews us the rate at which Burnley increased during the decade, 1891—1901. If we estimate that Burnley has increased at the same rate during the period from 1901 to the present time, then the population in the middle of 1910 would come to 107,448, and it is on these figures that the rates for 1910 in this Report are calculated.

Another method of estimating the population is to subtract the number of deaths from the number of births and add the difference to the previous census. The excess of births over deaths in Burnley since the last census has been 9,379. Adding this number to the population of 1901, the population in Burnley to-day would be 106,422. This method, however, does not take into account the changes due to the migration of country populations into the larger towns, and it is not, as a rule, the method adhered to in estimating inter-census populations.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution for 1910, estimated in the way already mentioned :—

Table I.—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Ages.	Census of 1901.	Estimated for 1910.		
		Total 1910.	Males.	Females.
At all ages	97,043	107,448	50,284	57,164
Under 1	2,410	2,663	1,336	1,327
1 to 2	2,104	2,326	1,144	1,182
2 to 3	2,008	2,222	1,103	1,119
3 to 4	2,247	2,482	1,214	1,268
4 to 5	2,136	2,380	1,187	1,193
Total under 5	10,905	12,073	5,984	6,089
5 to 10	10,325	11,437	5,596	5,841
10 to 15	10,031	11,107	5,386	5,721
15 to 25	19,556	21,652	9,684	11,968
25 to 35	16,305	18,062	8,225	9,837
35 to 45	12,876	14,245	6,741	7,504
45 to 55	8,968	9,927	4,711	5,216
55 to 65	5,266	5,830	2,730	3,100
65 and over	2,811	3,115	1,227	1,888

Occupation.

OCCUPATION.—The occupation of the population is mostly in the cotton weaving trade. It is estimated that over 30,000 people are actually engaged in this in Burnley. If finds employment for children as " half-timers " who must be over twelve, and adults both men and women. The estimated numbers employed in this way are given in the following table. The hours the cotton overatives work are from 6 to 8, 8-30 to 12-30, and 1-30 to 5-30. Saturdays, 6 to 8, 8-30 to 11-30.

Table II.—THE AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS ARE ESTIMATED AS FOLLOWS :

Ages.	Total.	Males.	Females.
COTTON INDUSTRY—			
At all ages.....	30,910	12,846	18,064
10 to 15	3,556	1,520	2,036
15 to 25	12,182	3,988	8,194
25 to 45	12,017	5,230	6,787
45 to 65	3,016	1,981	1,035
65 and upwards	139	127	12
Unmarried Females engaged in Cotton Industry.....			11,628
Married or Widowed Females engaged in Cotton Industry			6,436
Total.....			18,064
OTHER OCCUPATIONS—			
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Seamstresses.....			1,407
Domestic Servants (Females)			1,391
Laundry and Charwomen.....			395
Clerks and Agents			956
Colliers and others employed in Mines			4,061
Engineers and Ironworkers			2,135
Builders and Workers of Constructions.....			2,498
General Labourers.....			738
Carriers, &c.			861

Houses.

HOUSES.—These are for the most part substantially built of sandstone, and the nature of the dwellings is as follows :—

One-roomed dwellings	105
Back-to-back dwellings	2218
Other dwellings	21696
Total	24020

Included in the figure 21,696 for other dwellings are 80 houses let off in lodgings.

The increase of the figures for back-to-back dwellings on last year is owing to the fact that several dwellings formerly let off in lodgings have been reconverted into separate dwellings.

The great bulk of the houses are four-roomed, self-contained and commodious ; each having its own back yard, which, in the newer houses, must contain 120 square feet.

Water Supply.

THE WATER SUPPLY, owned by the Corporation, is entirely of upland water. The present capacity of the reservoirs is 440,000,000 gallons, taken from a gathering ground of about 2,000 acres, in which there is no cultivated land. The water is contained in five reservoirs, which are all situated within three or four miles of the centre of the town. Powers have been obtained to construct a new reservoir which will hold another 300,000,000 gallons. The water from Cant Clough is filtered, partly through mechanical filters and partly through filter beds, as the water is often discoloured with peaty matter.

Consumption of Water.

The Consumption of Water during the year 1910 was 951,115,924 gallons, with an average daily consumption per head of 24.2 gallons for all purposes.

Rainfall.

The Rainfall for 1910 at the gathering ground was 48.3 inches ; at Queen's Park, 48.02 inches.

The Sewage System.

THE SEWAGE SYSTEM.—The excreta is disposed of chiefly by the water-carriage system, and is carried by gravity to the sewage works at Wood End and Altham. The sewage is passed into septic tanks, the deposit being afterwards pressed and used as manure. The effluent, after passing through the clinker beds, is discharged into the river.

The Sewage System.

Clean Water Closets	7499
Waste Water Closets	17538
Trough Closets—543 Closets	2321
Wall, Earthenware, and Pail Privies	282
Number of Public Urinals	40

Refuse.

Disposal of Refuse.—This is disposed of at the Destructor, which is centrally situated, and at tips in various parts of the town.

The Cleansing Department, which is responsible for the disposal of the Refuse, supply the following figures with regard to ashpits and ashbins, and the amount of refuse dealt with. The figures show a steady increase in the number of ashbins used.

	Tons.
Total amount of refuse destroyed	11508
Do. do. tipped	7656
Total	19164
Clinker tipped	3153
Do. sold	1464
Total	4617

	1908	1909	1910
Ashpits	19244	19028	18715
Ashbins	2989	3686	4627

Streets.

STREETS.—Nearly all the main roads, streets and back courts are well paved. The regulation width of new streets is now 36 feet and the back courts are mostly 12 feet wide.

Open Spaces.

OPEN SPACES.—The combined area of the **Public Parks and Recreation Grounds** was increased to over 183 acres during the year by the addition of Thursby Gardens.

Baths.

BATHS.—There are three Public Baths, owned by the Corporation, one in the centre of the town, a second in Gannow, and the third in North Street ; the latter was opened during the year.

The number of bathers for the year ending March 31st, 1910, was 132,099. At the Central Baths there is a special room containing 25 shower baths for school children. There is a similar provision also at the new baths in North Street.

Abattoirs.

ABATTOIRS.—All the slaughtering is done at the Public Abattoirs, a matter of great advantage in the prevention of the sale of diseased or otherwise unfit meat. Further particulars about the Public Abattoirs will be found under the heading of Food Inspection.

Victoria Hospital.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—The **Victoria Hospital** which is a charitable institution, has provision for about 75 patients. It is a general Hospital, and quite a modern building.

Sanatorium.

The provision for **Infectious diseases** is controlled by the **Joint Hospital Board**, a Board with representatives from Burnley County Borough, Brierfield Urban District, Padiham Urban District, and Burnley Rural District. This Board has under its management the **Sanatorium**—a permanent and modern institution, with pavilions capable of accommodating 116 patients. It is used for the treatment of all the Notifiable Infectious Diseases with the exception of Smallpox. It is situated on the North side of the town, about two miles from the centre.

Smallpox Hospital.

The provision for **Smallpox,** also under the Joint Hospital Board, is at Crown Point, a hill on the south side of the town, about 1,000 feet high, and just outside the Borough. It is a corrugated-iron structure, and is in an excellent position as regards isolation, being quite remote from other habitations, the nearest dwelling—a farm house—being a quarter-of-a-mile distant. One patient has been admitted during the year to this hospital.

The block of buildings in Briercliffe Road, at one time used as a Smallpox Hospital and latterly for the isolation of contacts, not being regarded as suitable or necessary for this latter purpose is to be demolished.

Workhouse.

WORKHOUSE.—The Workhouse of the Burnley Union, with its Infirmary, is situated within the Borough. There is also provision made for the isolation of 40 male Phthisical pauper patients.

Schools.

SCHOOLS.—The present total accommodation for children in Public Elementary Schools amounts to 18,884. Ten of these schools are quite modern buildings and accommodate about 8,500 children.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and Deaths.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—There are two Registration Sub-districts in Burnley, East and West Wards.

The East Ward* comprises the municipal wards of St. Andrew's, Daneshouse, Stoneyholme, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and Fulledge.

The West comprises the municipal wards of Burnley Wood, Healey, Trinity, Whittlefield, Gannow, and Lowerhouse.

In the East Ward there were registered :—

Births	1,379
Deaths	1,186

In the West Ward there were registered :

Births	1,298
Deaths	700

Births.

BIRTHS.—There have been 2,677 births (1,336 males and 1,341 females), of which 40 were born in the Workhouse (20 males and 20 females).

These figures give a birth rate of 24·9, which is the same as last year, and make an average of 27·6 for the last 10 years.

The birth-rate for England and Wales for the last year was 24·8, and for the 76 large towns, 25·0.

The birth-rate is highest in St. Peter's Ward (33·1), and lowest in Stoneyholme Ward (19·3).

Illegitimate Births.

Illegitimate Births.—There have been 142 illegitimate births (67 males and 75 females) as against 137 last year. 25 of these were born in the Workhouse, and 8 were children of mothers whose homes were in other parts of the Union. Of these there were 134 Burnley mothers, as against 127 last year.

Deaths.

DEATHS.—The total deaths in Burnley were 1,886. Of this number 152 were of non-residents, whose deaths occurred either in the Workhouse, Victoria Hospital, or Sanatorium. This leaves

*All the Public Institutions are in this Ward.

Deaths.

1,734 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 13 deaths of Burnley people who have died in Public Institutions outside Burnley. Seven of these died in the County Asylum at Lancaster.

The net deaths, therefore, are 1,747 (males 893, females 854), giving a death-rate of 16·2.

The rate last year was 16·0, and the average for the last ten years 18·2.

The general death-rate for England and Wales in the year 1910 was 13·4, and for the 77 large towns 13·4.

The particulars of the deaths, with the ages and the wards, are given in the Appendix.

The death-rate is highest in St. Peter's Ward (20·0), and lowest in Daneshouse Ward (10·7).

Inquests.

Inquests.—There were 111 inquests held in Burnley during the year; the verdicts were as follows:—

Accidental Death	50
Natural Causes	42
Suicide	14
Homicide	1
Manslaughter	3
Found drowned	1

Of the above number seven were non-residents.

CHART No. 1.

Showing Total Deaths for each week during 1910.

Deaths under One Year shown Black.

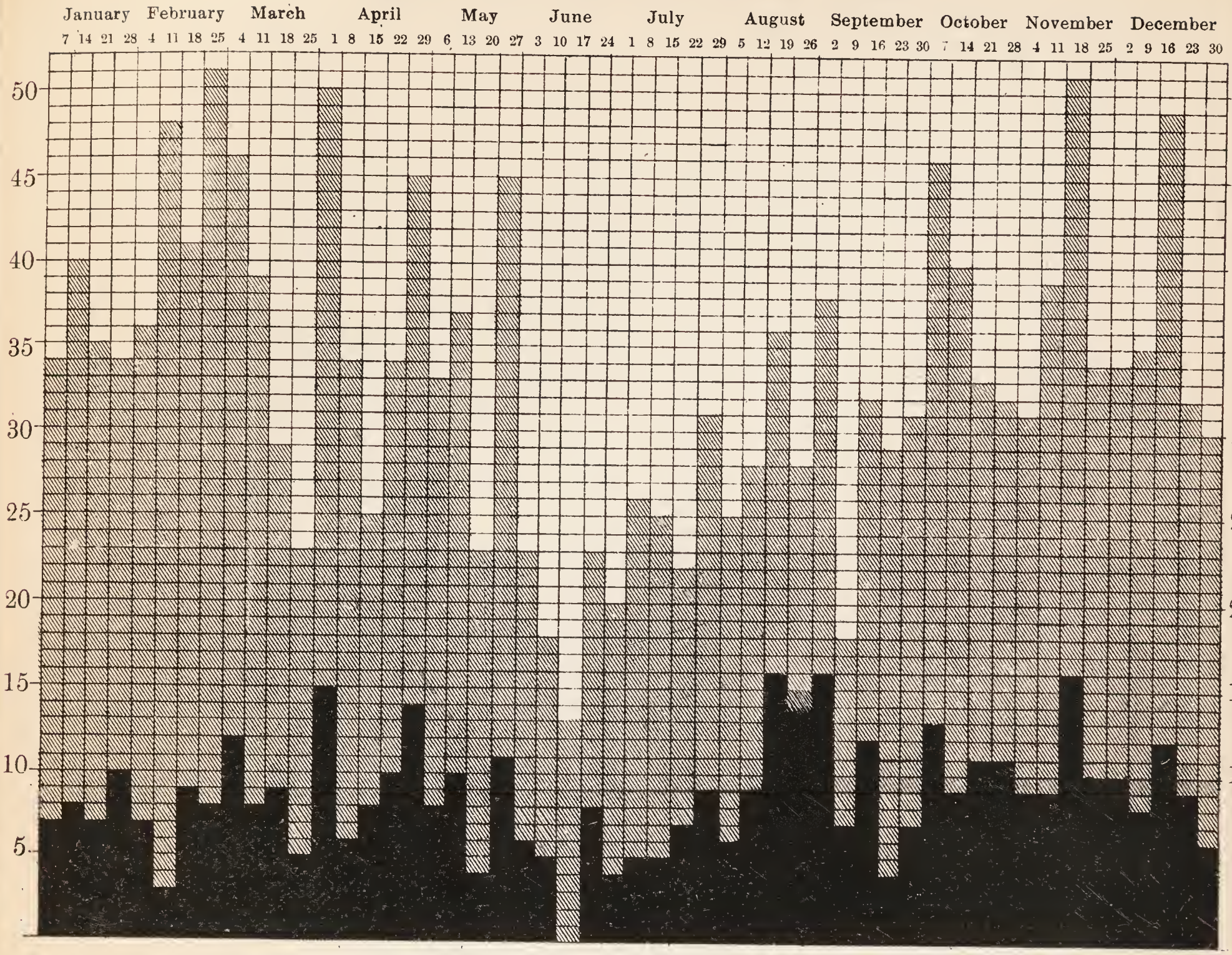
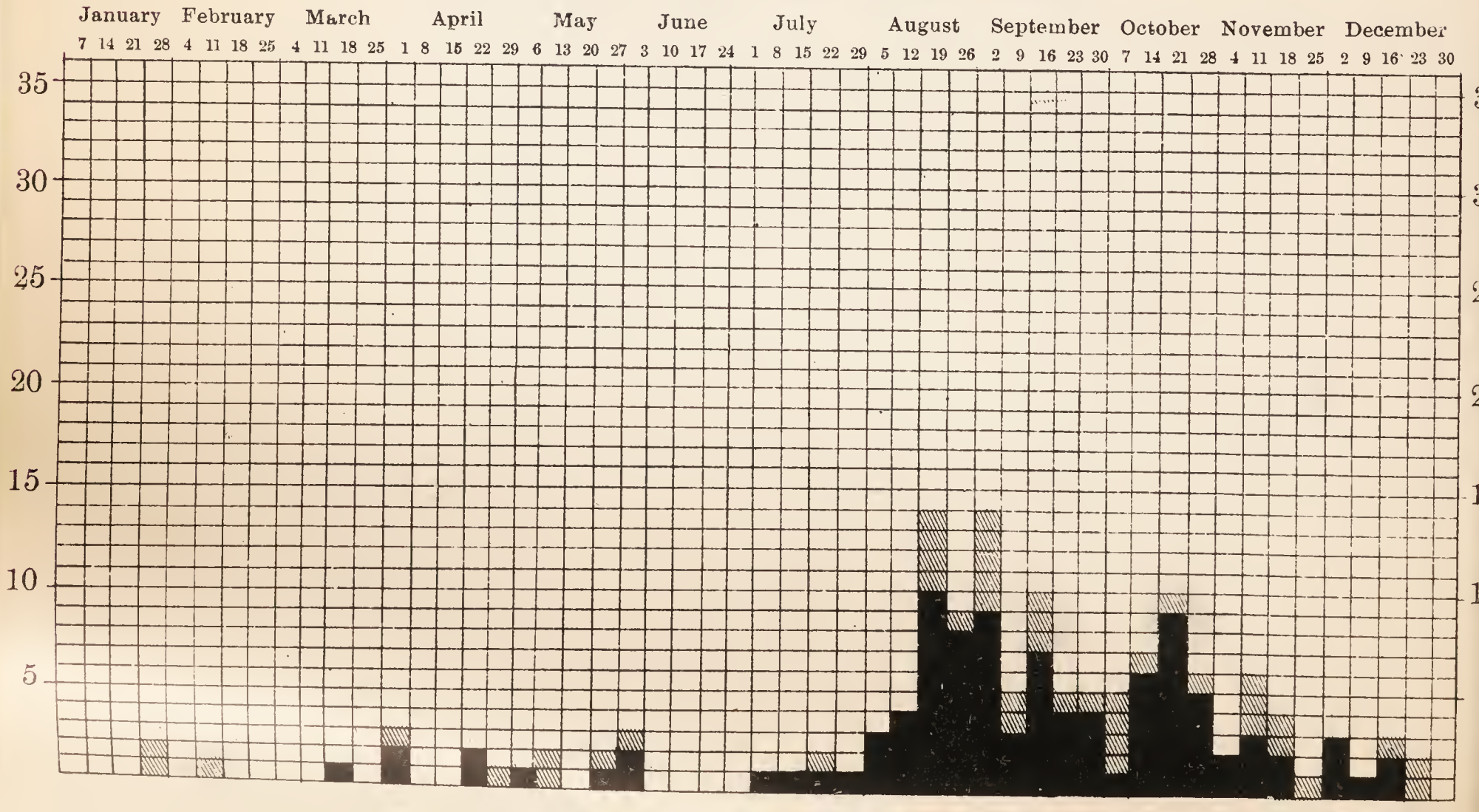


Chart No. 2.

Showing Deaths from DIARRHŒA for each week during 1910.

Deaths under One year shown Black.



CAUSES OF DEATH.

Infantile Mortality.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths of children under one was 452, and the Births numbered 2,677, which gives a rate of 168 per thousand children born. Of the births 142 were those of illegitimate children, and 41 of these died during the year, the mortality rate of illegitimate children working out at 288 per thousand of illegitimate children born.

The Infantile Death-rate maintains the improvement of last year, though still keeping far too high. Diarrhoea is again a leading factor in the high infantile death-rate. The figures relating to this disease are shown on page 17.

The efforts of the Health Committee to lessen our excessive infant mortality are still maintained, and from the figures of the last few years these seem to be having some benefit. The various agencies affecting this mortality and the efforts to reduce it are discussed later under the various headings of Milk Depôt, Health Visiting, and the Notification of Births Act.

Table III.—Infantile Mortality in the Lancashire Towns during 1909 and 1910.

Name of Town.	1909.	1910.
BURNLEY	**156**	**168**
Stalybridge	146	165
Swinton and Pendlebury	113	165
Ince-in-Makerfield	211	161
Preston	136	158
Chadderton	103	155
Colne	108	149
Radcliffe	112	148
Ashton-under-Lyne	164	147
Liverpool	143	139
Lancaster	105	139
Leigh	150	138
Farnworth	161	137
Stockport	131	136
Blackburn	126	136
Birkenhead	123	135
Chorley	145	133
Wigan	172	131
Salford	141	130
Manchester	134	130
Heywood	82	128
Oldham	119	127
Bootle	121	127
Bury	130	125
Darwen	127	124
Hindley	181	122
St. Helens	149	122
Widnes	139	122
Eccles	111	120
Barrow-in-Furness	81	119
Bolton	128	116
Warrington	130	113
Nelson	87	113
Blackpool	112	111
Accrington	123	109
Rochdale	103	103
Bacup	136	102
Southport	103	102
Stretford	132	100
Middleton	112	100
Rawtenstall	104	97
Waterloo	80	75

Table IV.—Showing Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality in 36 large towns.

Taken from the Registrar General's Reports.

Name of Town.	Population in 1910.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Liverpool	767,606	30·0	17·7	139
Swansea	98,817	32·5	17·5	123
Oldham	144,111	25·7	17·2	127
Middlesborough	107,014	32·1	16·8	143
Huddersfield	94,702	22·8	16·6	99
Merthyr	79,522	32·5	16·3	134
BURNLEY	**107,448**	**24·8**	**16·2**	**168**
Preston	119,253	23·5	16·2	158
Birkenhead	122,431	30·3	16·1	135
Manchester	716,354	27·0	16·0	130
Sunderland	161,083	28·4	15·8	128
Rhondda	138,674	40·5	15·6	135
Stockport	105,087	25·6	15·6	136
Hull	280,006	28·6	15·2	134
Salford	244,636	26·6	15·1	130
Wigan	91,732	29·7	15·1	131
Rochdale	90,497	21·5	14·9	103
Bootle	70,548	28·5	14·6	127
Bury	59,409	20·7	14·6	125
Warrington	73,295	30·3	14·5	113
St. Helens	96,523	32·6	14·4	122
Barrow-in-Furness	63,689	25·3	14·1	119
Blackburn	137,972	21·3	14·1	136
Nottingham	266,471	24·7	14·1	128
Bradford	295,865	18·5	13·9	125
Newcastle	285,951	26·3	13·8	120
Birmingham	570,113	26·1	13·6	129
Leeds	490,985	22·1	13·6	131
Bolton	190,315	22·3	13·3	116
Sheffield	478,763	26·4	13·3	130
Gateshead	133,676	27·1	12·9	151
Halifax	112,818	16·4	12·8	89
Cardiff	199,189	24·2	11·7	111
York	88,159	22·5	11·7	93
Leicester	248,374	21·4	11·2	126
Derby	131,256	24·0	11·0	84

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Cause.		No.
Congenital Diseases		129
Premature Births	52	
Debility	46	
Congenital Defects	31	
Diarrhoea		99
Respiratory Diseases		87
Bronchitis	74	
Pneumonia	11	
Laryngitis	1	
Pleurisy	1	
Tuberculous Diseases		24
Meningitis	8	
Intestines	12	
General	3	
Lungs	1	
Measles		19
Gastritis		18
Convulsions		13
Whooping Cough		10
Accidental Deaths		7*
Teething		6
Meningitis		5
Nephritis		4
Natural Causes		3
Syphilis		2
Scarlet Fever		2
Diphtheria		2
Dyspepsia		2
Accidents at Birth		2
Erysipelas		1
Other Septic Diseases		1
Pemphigus		1
Want of Breast Milk		1
Tetanus		1
Influenza		1
Intestinal Obstruction		1
Homicide		1
Uncertified		10
Total		452

* 5 of these cases were accidentally suffocated.

Of the above number at least 273 can be looked upon as deaths from preventible disease.

Congenital Causes of Death.

Congenital Causes of Death.—Premature Birth, Debility from birth, Marasmus, and Congenital Defects. There were 129 deaths from these causes; Premature Birth 52, Debility, &c. 46, Congenital Defects 31.

The number of deaths from Congenital causes for the fast five years is as follows:—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Number of deaths	**94**	**147**	**167**	**140**	**129**
Rate per thousand births	33	49	56	52	48

Enquiry regarding the mothers shews the following:—

	Working Mothers.		Housewives.
Premature Birth	29	.....	23
Debility, Marasmus, &c....	7	.....	39
Congenital Defects	8	.....	23
Totals.....	44		85

Some further particulars will be found under the heading "Infantile Mortality" in the Appendix.

Infantile Diarrhœa.

Infantile Diarrhoea.—The number of deaths of children under one year is 99, which is below the average for the last 10 years.

The following table shows the relationship between the infantile mortality and Diarrhoea:—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Diarrhœa Deaths.....	**157**	**68**	**115**	**190**	**123**	**208**	**72**	**155**	**57**	**99**
Infant Mortality per thousand births	227	175	216	232	174	212	156	201	157	168

Enquiries by the Health Visitors into the food and home conditions of the children who died from Diarrhoea, reveal the usual facts; artificial food and more or less dirty homes. Of the 99 children who died no less than 90 were bottle fed. The majority of the houses were not very clean, and at least half of them were distinctly dirty. Of

Infantile Diarrhœa.

course the majority of deaths from Diarrhoea occur in the worst parts of the town and in a class of population who seem least fitted to have charge of young children.

The pollution of food from open ashpits and big manure heaps is undoubted. These receptacles are the chief breeding place of flies, and it has been clearly demonstrated that flies carry polluted matter from one point to another and thus infect the food. It has been demonstrated that they do not breed in ashpits or manure middens which are emptied at sufficiently frequent intervals. In a town all ashpits and manure heaps ought to be properly covered, and the refuse or stable manure not be allowed to accumulate near a dwelling-house for a longer period than seven days. During the year the stable manure has been removed every seven days, but there yet remain many large ashpits without sufficient covering and which are not emptied as frequently as they ought to be. The time has certainly come when all these should be done away with, and smaller receptacles substituted which would be unable to hold the large accumulations which are so often offensive and harmful.

Occupation of Mother.—35 mothers were working at the time of the child's illness.

Respiratory Disease.

Respiratory Diseases.—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Laryngitis and Pleurisy have caused 87 deaths of children under one year of age; Bronchitis 74, Pneumonia 11, Laryngitis 1, Pleurisy 1. These figures compared with last year show a proportionate decrease.

The number of deaths from these diseases for the last five years is as follows:—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Number of deaths	**91**	**126**	**69**	**108**	**87**
Rate per thousand births	32	42	33	40	32

Of the 87 infants who have died from Respiratory Diseases, only two were under one month old, 59 were bottle fed, 21 breast fed, and seven were not visited.

Occupation of Mothers:—

Weavers, Winders, &c.		At Home.
26	.....	61

Infectious Diseases.

Infectious Diseases.—34 deaths—Whooping Cough 10, Measles 19, Scarlet Fever 2, and Diphtheria 2. There were 15 deaths during 1909 of children under one from these diseases.

Housing of Infants.

Housing of Infants.—The figures relating to the housing of the infants are as follows :—

Dwelling Place.	No. born.	Died.	Rate per 1,000 births.
Workhouse	40	15	375
Single-room Dwellings	32	6	187
Lodging Houses	7	2	285
Back-to-back Dwellings	454	90	198
Other Dwellings (4 rooms and over)	1967	335	170
Not Visited	177	4	22
Totals	2677	452	168

Of the 2,677 births, 2,500 were enquired into by the Health Visitors, and of this number 1,156 were the children of working mothers.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia, &c.

During the year 445 deaths have been caused by Respiratory Diseases, as against 528 last year. This group includes Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Laryngitis, Pleurisy, Asthma, and Phthisis.

BRONCHITIS, &c.—336 deaths, last year 408. The age distribution of these deaths was as follows :—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
87	66	7	9	23	79	65

Bronchitis has caused most of the deaths under one and over 65, Pneumonia being given as the cause in most cases between 45 and 65. Further particulars will be found in the Table given in the Appendix.

Phthisis.

PHTHISIS, Tuberculosis of the Lungs or Consumption caused 109 deaths, previous year 120. The age and sex groups are as follows :—

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.	Total.
Males	1	2	2	11	24	25	—	65
Females	—	—	4	6	25	9	—	44
Total	1	2	6	17	49	34	—	109

Of the 109 Phthisis deaths, 26 died in the Workhouse, as against 32 last year.

The average age at death was 36·0, as against 36·7 last year.

The following is a list of the occupations of the persons who have died from Phthisis during the year :—

Occupation.	No.
Textile Operatives	29
Labourers	11
Stone Masons	3

Phthisis.

Occupation.	No.
Other Occupations—Outdoor	7
,, Indoor.....	24
Housewives	20
No occupation.....	15
Total.....	109

The following table shows the number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs in Burnley for the last ten years, together with the death-rate per thousand of the population :—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
No. of deaths from Phthisis	**160**	**142**	**150**	**149**	**147**	**140**	**142**	**128**	**120**	**109**
Rate per 1000 of the population	1·64	1·43	1·51	1·50	1·47	1·36	1·36	1·20	1·12	1·01

Compulsory Notification of Phthisis.—Sub-sections 1 and 8 of Section 109 of the Burnley Act of 1908 are as follows :—

(1)—(*a*) Every registered medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit any person within the borough shall forthwith on becoming aware that such person is suffering from tuberculosis of the lung send to the medical officer a certificate on a form to be supplied to him gratuitously by the Corporation, stating the name, age and place of residence, and employment or occupation (so far as can be reasonably ascertained) of the person so suffering, and whether the case occurs in his private practice or in his practice as medical officer of any hospital, public body, friendly or other society or institution.

(8) The provision of this section shall cease to be in force within the borough at the expiration of two years from the date of the passing of this Act unless they shall have been continued by Act of Parliament or by Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board and confirmed by Parliament, which Order the Local Government Board are hereby empowered to make in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875.

In accordance with Sub-section 8, application was made to the Local Government Board to renew the provisions for this notification

Phthisis.

which expired in August. An enquiry was held on January 20th, by Dr. Theodore Thompson, of the Local Government Board, with the result that the following Provisional Order was made by the Board.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 4) ACT, 1910.

BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

PROVISIONAL ORDER FOR ALTERING THE BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1908.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Burnley.

And to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Borough of Burnley (hereinafter referred to as "the Borough") is an Urban Sanitary District of which the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses acting by the council (hereinafter referred to as "the Corporation") are the Urban Sanitary Authority and the unrepealed provisions of the Burnley Corporation Act 1908 (hereinafter referred to as "the Local Act" are in force in the Borough;

And whereas Section 109 of the Local Act requires that every registered medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit any person within the Borough shall forthwith on becoming aware that such person is suffering from tuberculosis on the lung notify the same in the manner therein provided for any by subsection (8) of the said Section 109 it is provided that the provisions of the said Section shall cease to be in force within the Borough at the expiration of two years from the First day of August One thousand nine hundred and eight unless they shall have been continued by Act of Parliament or by Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board and confirmed by Parliament which Order of the Local Government Board were thereby empowered to make in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875;

And whereas the Corporation have applied to the Local Government Board for the issue of a Provisional Order to continue in force the provisions of Section 109 of the Local Act for a further period of ten years;

Now therefore We the Local Government Board in pursuance of the powers given to Us by Sections 297 and 303 of the Public Health Act 1875 by subsection (8) of Section 109 of the Local Act and by any other Statute in that behalf do hereby order that from and after the date of the Act of Parliament confirming this Order (hereinafter referred to as "the commencement of this Order") the following provisions shall take effect, namely:—

Art. 1.—(1) The provisions of subsections (1) to (6) of Section 100 of the Local Act shall continue in force within the Borough for a period of ten years from the First day of August One thousand nine hundred and ten.

(2) Within twenty-one days after the commencement of this Order the Corporation shall cause to be given public notice of the effect of the provisions of this Order by advertisement in the local newspapers

Phthisis.

and shall give formal notice thereof by registered post to every medical practitioner in the Borough and any other registered medical practitioner known to be in practice in the Borough and otherwise in such manner as the Corporation think sufficient.

Art. II.—This Order may be cited as the Burnley Order (No. 2) 1910. Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board this Twenty-first day of April One thousand nine hundred and en.

JOHN BURNS (President).

H. C. MONRO (Secretary).

During the year 225 notifications of Phthisis were received. Some cases were notified twice, the total number notified being 199.

The ages of the persons notified were as follows :—

Under 1	1
1—5	3
5—15	13
15—25	41
25—45	78
45—65	62
No age given	1
Total	199

Of the above 90 died before the end of the year, 10 of these belonging to districts outside the Borough.

Number of cases notified from the Workhouse 62, deaths in Workhouse during the year 43, 17 of which were from other districts.

Number of pauper cases notified outside the Workhouse 11, of which number 6 were removed to the Workhouse Infirmary.

The following are the numbers of rooms per house in which these persons were living :—

One room	1
Two rooms	8
Three rooms	13
Four rooms	79
Over four rooms	35
Common Lodging Houses	1
Workhouse	62
Total	199

Phthisis.

The following are the occupations of the persons notified :—

Occupation.	No.
Weavers	47
Winders	2
Spinners	6
Other Textile Trades	6
Labourers	22
Miners	6
Scavenger	1
Clay Pipe Maker	1
Painters	5
Carters	2
Steeplejack	1
Iron Workers	7
Masons	5
Plasterer	1
Window Cleaner	1
Slater	1
Tram Cleaner	1
Hawkers	2
Cattle Dresser	1
Gardener	1
Theatrical Manager	1
Shoemaker	1
Charwomen	3
Dressmakers	3
Soldiers	2
Clerks	2
Printers	2
Servants	6
Shopkeepers	3
Baker	1
French Polisher	1
Joiner	1
Minister of Religion	1
Laundresses	2
Teacher of Music	1
Ice Cream Vendor	1
Architect	1
Photographer	1

Phthisis.

Occupation.	No.
Housewives	19
Not stated	9
School Children	15
Under Five years of age	4
Total	199

Tuberculosis of the Lung, Phthisis, or Consumption is a disease affecting both man and animals. It is infectious, and the infection is probably conveyed by means of the sputum of a person suffering from the disease, or by means of milk from a cow with tuberculosis of the udder.

It is an extremely common disease, attacking persons with more or less severity in all parts of the world, generally speaking it is more prevalent in temperate climates.

Humidity of the atmosphere appears to have some relationship to its incidence, for it does not appear to be so common in hilly countries where there is a dry atmosphere. Hence the choice of such places for Sanatoria.

The disease is commoner in towns and affects mostly its overcrowded parts. This of course can only be expected where there is closer contact of infected persons with uninfected ones. Again, in the poorer parts of any town we have overcrowding, and that is always associated with poverty, and the poor who are most likely to be exposed to this disease have the further likelihood of becoming affected because they possess less resisting power, from lack of food, irregular habits, breathing an impure atmosphere, &c.

The infection is almost invariably conveyed in the sputum expectorated by a phthisical patient, for it generally contains large numbers of the micro organisms or germs of the disease. The germs may be conveyed directly from mouth to mouth by the use of the same pocket handkerchief or the use of the same drinking vessels without previous cleansing. Another method, and undoubtedly a common one is due to promiscuous spitting. Phthisical sputum expectorated on the floor dries, and on becoming dust mingles with the air of the room and in that way may be swallowed by other occupants. There is no reasonable doubt that this method of infection is possible and even common, more especially where a room

Phthisis.

is warm and dirty, for the organisms are expectorated in an active condition, and perhaps alight on some substance which helps them to grow, the warmth of the atmosphere of the room greatly favouring this.

The infectivity of phthisis was only demonstrated in 1882 by Professor Koch, who discovered the tubercle bacillus at that time. It is very difficult, however, to convince the majority of people of its infectivity, because the signs of the disease do not present themselves for months or even years after exposure to the infection. There does not appear to be any similarity to such well-known infectious diseases as small-pox, scarlet fever, &c., nor does it appear possible that a person may be suffering from a disease the infection of which has been obtained from another person who may have died years before. That Phthisis is our most important infectious disease is shown by the figures and chart facing this page.

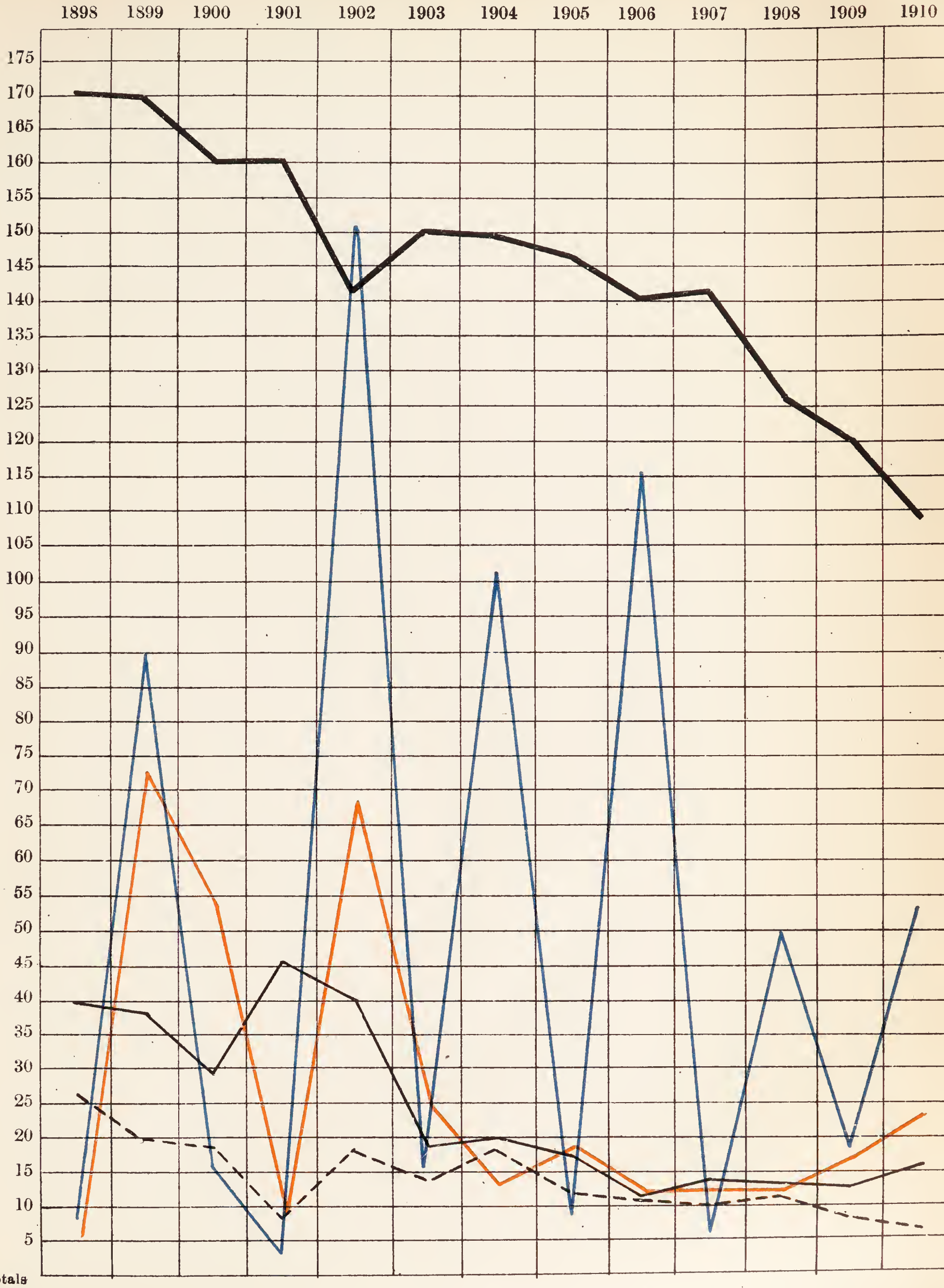
These figures show the excessive number of deaths caused by Phthisis; as to its prevalence we had no means of ascertaining that until the year 1909, when compulsory notification came into force. Recognising the importance of this disease as an infectious one, the Local Sanitary Authority asked Parliament for power to enforce compulsory notification. It was obtained, and since February, 1909, notification has been carried out.

This notification is in the first place to get a better knowledge of the prevalence of the disease. How far this knowledge is accurate is very uncertain, for Phthisis is very difficult in a great number of cases to diagnose, and hence many of the cases when notified are very far advanced, and it may be presumed that most of the cases are not notified in the incipient stage.

The following figures show the length of time between notification and death of 105 people who died during 1910 :—

Dead when notified	11
Dead within one week of notification	14
Between one week and one month	27
Between one month and two months	12
Between two months and three months	10
Between three months and four months	5
Between four months and five months.....	1
Between five months and six months.....	4

Chart showing Number of Deaths from Phthisis, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid, for the last 13 years.



	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Totals													
Phthisis	171	169	160	160	142	150	149	147	140	142	127	120	109
Measles	8	90	16	3	152	17	101	10	117	7	50	18	56
Scarlet Fever	7	73	54	10	68	25	13	19	12	13	13	17	23
Diphtheria	40	38	28	46	40	18	20	18	12	14	13	13	16
Typhoid Fever	26	20	17	9	18	14	19	12	11	10	13	8	6

Phthisis
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria
Typhoid Fever

Phthisis.

Between six months and seven months.....	1
Between seven months and eight months.....	1
Between eight months and nine months	3
Between nine months and ten months.....	1
Between ten months and eleven months.....	5
Between eleven months and twelve months.....	1
Between twelve months and thirteen months.....	2
Between thirteen months and fourteen months ...	2
Between eighteen months and nineteen months...	1
Between nineteen months and twenty months ...	1
Between twenty months and twenty-one months...	3
Total.....	105

Thus out of the 105 who died no less than 52 were only notified within a month of death, and it is fairly certain that a large number of these 52 were suffering from the disease for many months before being notified to the Local Sanitary Authority. In many cases doubtless they were suffering from this disease for many months before a medical man was called in.

The length of incubation and the insidious onset are the important differences between this infectious disease and other infectious diseases, and are the outstanding factors that make it so difficult to deal with on ordinary lines.

For the Local Sanitary Authority to deal with the disease at all effectively it should be fully recognised as an infectious disease and treated as such. Isolation Hospitals should be provided for those cases that can not be isolated at home, but before these are of much use we must have a similar power as regards Phthisis to what we have in other notifiable infectious diseases, namely **the power of compulsory isolation of those who are giving off the infection and can not be properly isolated or nursed in their own homes.**

The Guardians of the Burnley Union have provided a Hospital of forty beds for male phthisical pauper patients but they have no power to compel any one to enter it, nor has the local authority that power.

With a view of aiding the diagnosis of phthisis a Public Health Laboratory was opened at the latter end of 1909, and during 1910,

Phthisis.

115 specimens of sputa were examined for tubercle bacilli, with the following result :—

Positive	30
Negative	86
Total.....	116

Circulars were sent out to the medical men who had notified cases of Phthisis, each circular containing a list of questions concerning the patient.

(Copy of Circular).

County Borough of Burnley.
Public Health Department,
St. James' Street,
Burnley,
.....19

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Sir,

With reference to

Name .....

Address .....

notified by you on.....as suffering from Phthisis....

I should be glad if you could answer the following questions :—

1. What is your opinion as to the cause of this illness ? .....
2. Is this a case that would be likely to benefit by Sanatorium treatment if such were available ? .....
3. Has the presence of tubercle bacilli been demonstrated by microscopical examination in this case ? .....

Yours faithfully,

Medical Officer of Health.

Dr.

120 Circulars were received and the following is a summary of the answers :—

Have you any opinion as to the cause of the illness ?

No opinion given	46
Heredity	19
Predisposing Causes :—	
Neglect	8
Contagion	7
Alcoholism.....	6

Phthisis.

Underfeeding	5
Bad Ventilation	3
Exposure	3
Pleurisy	3
Anthracosis	2
Influenza	2
Stone Mason	2
Pneumonia	2
Congenital Degenerate	2
Excess of Bugle Blowing	1
Diabetes	1
Diarrhoea	1
Frequent parturition	1
Weaving Shed	1
Mitral Valvular Disease of Heart	1
Scavenger	1
Enteric Fever	1
Whooping Cough	1
Tabes Mesenterica	1
Total	120

Is this a case that would be likely to benefit by Sanatorium treatment if such were available ?

Yes	52
No	59
Not stated	9
Total	120

Has the presence of tubercle bacilli been demonstrated by microscopical examination in this case ?

Yes	30
No	86
Not stated	4
Total	120

From the answers returned by medical men to the question—"Has the presence of tubercle bacilli been demonstrated by microscopical examination ?"—there are 30 positive answers, and out of these

Phthisis.

thirty there were ten persons in houses where they were not effectively isolated. There were sixteen in houses where there were young children. In eighteen cases there were children in the house or the patient did did not sleep by him or her self. This figure must be very far below the actual number o those requiring removal, for there remains 109 cases which are probably giving off the bacilli though their presence has not been proved.

The following figures giving the results of the Inspector's enquiries, shew in a very striking manner first, the great disregard for the infectiousness of Phthisis, and second, the absolute necessity for powers to isolate as the first step in any attempt to exterminate the disease.

PATIENTS.

No. Visited.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Children.	Others.
139	33	27	16	63

NUMBERS OF ROOMS IN HOUSE.

No. Visited.	1 Room.	2 Room.	3 Room.	4 Room.	Over 4.
139	1	10	12	72	44

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

No. Visited.	Bedfast.	At Home, Not Bedfast.	Working.	Dead.
139	26	75	4	34

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION :—

Room to self.	Bed but not Room to self.	Sleeps with other person.	Total.
67	6	66	139

Phthisis.

The 66 persons who did not sleep alone are divided as follows. The first-named being the one suffering from the disease :—

Husband with Wife.	Wife with Husband.	Parent with Child.	Child with Parent.	Children with other Children.	Adult with Adult.	Total.
22	11	4	12	4	13	66

In 100 homes there were 247 children not suffering from the disease but who were more or less exposed to its infection at a very susceptible time of life.

Duration of Illness :—

Total.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.
139	34	28	9	22	25	21

It will be seen from the above table that the average duration of the illness, which will certainly be understated, works out at 14 months.

The duration of the illness of the 66 persons who did not sleep alone averaged 13 months each. Thus there had been 66 people exposed daily in the closest manner possible for the following periods :

No. exposed.	3 years.	2 years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	3 months.
66	8	11	12	4	13	18

No plan for exterminating Phthisis can be of any avail which does not include in its provisions powers to prevent such a condition of affairs as this, and we ought to be prepared to isolate every case where no reasonable and effective isolation can be obtained at home. Out of the above 66, 17 only could have been effectively isolated at home.

Thus 49 persons suffering were under the most favourable conditions for disseminating our most deadly infectious disease.

Phthisis.

The danger which exists through a person having phthisis is largely due to the ignorance of the person suffering, and this danger can be averted to a great extent by suitable training of the patient whilst undergoing treatment in a Sanatorium. The training consists of instilling into his mind the great danger that may arise from the sputum, the absolute necessity of immediately destroying or at least effectively disinfecting it, the necessity of sleeping alone and with windows open, the necessity of not allowing other people to use drinking or other vessels that he may be using without previous disinfection, and the necessity for personal care such as avoidance of excesses of eating or drinking, late hours and undue fatigue.

The effectiveness of any treatment for consumption depends almost entirely on its early recognition. Provided the cases are recognised early and suitable treatment adopted there appears to be no reasonable doubt that the fatality of it might be reduced to a minimum if not done away with entirely. The effective treatment for phthisis demands a pure atmosphere and good food. There might not in many cases be much difficulty in obtaining the latter, but to obtain the pure air means so often removal from a crowded house in a thickly populated town, and this removal generally entails loss of a wage on which the whole of a family depends. It must be remembered that a man with incipient phthisis is generally able to work, and hence he has a great objection to this proposed loss of wage. Various plans have been proposed and tried to deal with cases of phthisis from the Public Health point of view.

1st.—Dispensaries and out patients' departments of hospitals, where patients are supplied with cod liver oil, &c.

2nd.—Hospitals where the cases are dealt with as in-patients with rest, suitable food, tuberculin, &c.

3rd.—Sanatoria where like the hospitals the cases are medically treated but fresh air is looked upon as the main curative agent.

4th.—A modification of the Sanatorium is a farm colony, where the patients are all able to do some amount of physical work. The patients are under observation and are treated for their ailment, and do a certain amount of outdoor work in accordance with their capabilities.

Phthisis.

Of these plans, the dispensary does not seem to be of any real use. The second, treatment in hospital, may afford isolation for a time, and whilst isolated the patient may receive instruction as mentioned before. The third is the method so commonly adopted at the present time, and great benefit is derived from it. The great difficulty, however, is the length of time the patients have to stay in the Sanatorium and the consequent expense. It is often found after a stay of several months in a sanatorium and an apparent cure, that when the patient returns home and resumes work the disease quickly reappears. This latter fact has led to the suggestion of farm colonies, for where a man is able to work, the establishment may to some extent become self-supporting, and the length of stay of a phthisical patient may be greatly prolonged as the question of expense is of less consequence.

The general conclusion as regards treatment of phthisis is, one might say, that no plan is of any use which does not recognise fresh air as absolutely essential if we wish to arrest the progress of the disease.

To render persons suffering from phthisis as harmless to others as possible, an Inspector has visited those homes where instructions to that end might be required. He has pointed out the necessity of the open window, room to self, careful destruction or disinfection of sputum, the danger of promiscuous expectoration, and the necessity for periodical disinfection of rooms.

The following figures show the work carried out by the Inspector detailed for this work :—

Number of visits paid	157
Number of houses disinfected (rooms 117)...	60
Number of beds disinfected	15
Number of pillows disinfected	31
Number of mattresses disinfected.....	2
Number of sheets disinfected	16
Articles of clothing disinfected.....	17

Tuberculosis.

OTHER DISEASES—

Tuberculosis.—Besides the 109 deaths from phthisis given previously, there have been 56 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis. These are divided in the following way :—

General	6
Intestines	26
Meningitis	18
Osseous	3
Abcesses	1
Cystitis	1
Pleurisy	1
Total	56

The age groups were as follows :—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65.	Over 65.
23	13	7	3	4	3	3

The following are the numbers of deaths from this disease for the past five years :—

1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
55 ...	69 ...	65 ...	61 ...	56

Malignant Disease.

Cancer and **Sarcoma** caused 89 deaths at the following age groups :

5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
—	1	10	49	29

Last year the number of deaths from these diseases was 59.

Other details in regard to Cancer are found in Table X.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE.

Scarlet Fever.

SCARLET FEVER.—There is a decrease of 44 cases as compared with last year, 418 against 462. There have been 23 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 5·5 per cent. of cases as against an average of 4·49 for the last ten years.

There has been no time of the year when Scarlet Fever could be called epidemic for the causes are evenly distributed over the whole of the year. A table showing its distribution in wards is shown on page 37.

The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate from Scarlet Fever for the last ten years.

Scarlet Fever.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Cases per 1000 of population	2·82	9·69	2·33	2·32	3·20	2·54	4·92	4·62	4 35	3·90
No. of deaths.....	10	68	9	13	19	12	13	13	17	23
Mortality rate per 1000 of population..	·10	·69	·09	·13	·18	·11	·12	·12	·16	·21
Mortality rate per 1000 cases	·36	·71	·60	·55	·57	·46	·25	·21	·36	·55

The following table shows as near as could be ascertained the source of the illness :—

No. visited.	From same house.	From neighbour's house.	"Return."	No definite history.
406	67	18	6	315

The following statement shows the comparative length of time that elapsed between the onset of the disease and notification to this office :—

Scarlet Fever.

Reported within 6 days of onset.	Over 6 and within 14 days.	Over 14 and within 21 days.	Over 21 and within 28 days.	Over 28 days.	Cases Notified in Public Institut'ns	Total.
328	50	22	4	2	12	418

In 28 cases the patient was actually peeling at the time of notification, and out of that number, seven were cases discovered by the Inspector and seen by the Medical Officer of Health.

The 418 cases notified occurred in 339 houses, and of these 418 cases, 186 were removed to the Sanatorium.

In order to prevent what are known as "Return Cases" the following notice is given to all relatives of patients who are leaving the Sanatorium after an attack of Scarlet Fever or Diphteria.

BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Burnley District Sanatorium,
Marsden Road, Burnley.

Notice to Relatives of Patients recently suffering from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

Your child has this day been discharged from the Sanatorium, being as far as can be seen, free from infection.

As it is, however, not possible to detect a slight lingering of infection in every case, you are strongly advised to observe the following directions :—

(1) The child should **not be allowed to sleep** in the same bed as other children who have not had Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

(2) Should not be allowed to play with other children in such a way as to cause **close personal contact, or allowed to kiss** other children or even older persons.

(3) Should not use the same pocket handkerchief, towel, flannel, drinking vessel, fork or spoon (unless previously washed in boiling water) or be bathed or washed in the same water either before or with other children.

(4) Should any discharge from the nose or ears appear, the child **must be separated from the other children** and a doctor called in to see such child.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Medical Officer.

NOTE.—These instructions should be observed for at least two weeks, and no child should be sent to school for at least that period.

Table V.—Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever notified in each Ward during each week of 1910.

Week ending.	St. Andrew's.	Daneshouse.	Stoneyholme.	St. Peter's.	St. Paul's.	Fulledge.	Burnley Wood.	Healey.	Trinity.	Whittlefield.	Gannow.	Lowerhouse.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Total for each week.
January 8..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	11
,, 15..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	9
,, 22..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	8
,, 29..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	1	2	13
Feby. 5..	9	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	9	..	..	25
,, 12..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	11
,, 19..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	12
,, 26..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
March 5..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	11
,, 12..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	7	..	3	1	..	1	1	19
,, 19..	2	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	13
,, 26..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	12
April 2..	4	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	10
,, 9..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8
,, 16..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	5
,, 23..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	6
,, 30..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8
May 7..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
,, 14..	5	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	12
,, 21..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	5
,, 28..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	6
June 4..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	5
,, 11..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
,, 18..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	1	..	..	10
,, 25..	5	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	13
July 2..	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
,, 9..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	12
,, 16..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7
,, 23..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
,, 30..	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
August 6..	3	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	15
,, 13..	3	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	12
,, 20..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	9
,, 27..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sept. 3..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
,, 10..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	11
,, 17..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,, 24..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
October 1..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
,, 8..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,, 15..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	11
,, 22..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	13
,, 29..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nov. 5..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	11
,, 12..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
,, 19..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
,, 26..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Dec. 3..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	8
,, 10..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
,, 17..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
,, 24..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,, 31..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	77	18	13	11	24	48	30	18	19	26	50	71	10	3	418

Diphtheria.

DIPHTHERIA.—Total notified 91, with 16 deaths, against 84 and 13 last year, the Mortality rate being slightly higher. Like Scarlet Fever, this disease can hardly be said to be epidemic, for the cases are distributed over the whole of the year.

The 91 cases notified occurred in 81 houses, and 35 of the cases were admitted to the Sanatorium. The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate from Diphtheria for the last ten years.

Diphtheria.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Cases per 1000 of population	1·32	1·95	0·95	0·75	0·64	0·77	0·74	0·73	0·79	0·85
No. of deaths.....	46	40	18	20	18	12	14	13	13	16
Mortality rate per 1000 of population..	·47	·40	·18	·20	·17	·16	·13	·12	·12	·14
Mortality rate per 1000 cases	3·59	2·08	1·91	2·66	2·76	1·50	1·81	1·68	1·54	1·76

The source of infection of Diphtheria, like Scarlet Fever, is often difficult to find, as will be seen from the following table :—

Source of Infection.	From same house.	From neighbour's house.	No definite history.
	11	5	79

Supply of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin.—The following Report of the Medical Officer of Health gives an account of the action taken by the Health Committee in this matter :—

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE PROVISION OF DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN BY THE LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Copy of Letter from the Local Government Board.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
WHITEHALL, S.W.,
15th August, 1910.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have had under consideration the question of facilitating the prompt use of diphtheria anti-toxin in the case of persons who may be attacked by diphtheria or exposed to the infection of the disease, and with that object they have made an Order, under section 133 of the Public Health Act, 1875, sanctioning the provision by

Diphtheria.

the Councils of county boroughs, urban districts, and rural districts throughout England and Wales, of a temporary supply of diphtheria anti-toxin, and of medical attendance in connection therewith. Copies of the Order are forwarded herewith.

The arrangements with respect to the keeping, distribution and use of the diphtheria anti-toxin are to be made in accordance with the advice of the medical officer of health, and having regard to the importance of the matter, I am to suggest that at an early date the Council should consider with their medical officer of health what arrangements should be made for the provision of anti-toxin, and for its use both as a prophylactic and a curative agency.

In cases in which a patient is under the care of a medical practitioner, the latter should, in ordinary circumstances, be the person to administer the anti-toxin. In considering the matter the Council should take into special account the possible requirements of the poor law medical officers, as it appears to the Board to be desirable, where the Council avail themselves of the powers now given them, that the poor law medical officers should be able to obtain from the store of the Council the anti-toxin which they may require from time to time for use in connection with patients under their care.

To prevent misapprehension it should be observed that the free provision of diphtheria anti-toxin, which is authorised by the Order, must not be regarded as a substitute for removal to hospital of a patient suffering from diphtheria, nor as implying that the patient to whom the anti-toxin has been administered may properly be retained for treatment at home, unless means are available for his efficient isolation to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health.

The prompt administration of anti-toxin before the patient is removed to hospital may, especially if delay in removal is inevitable, go far towards preventing the attack of diphtheria from being fatal.

By Article II of the Order, the duties of the medical officer of health are to be deemed to extend to, and to include all action by the medical officer of health in the execution of the Order, and Article III provides for the payment by the Council to the medical officer of health of reasonable compensation for such action taken by him.

The arrangements which the Council may make for the supply of diphtheria anti-toxin should be brought to the knowledge of all medical practitioners practising within their jurisdiction ; and in any circular letter which the Council send out to medical practitioners it is desirable that emphasis should be laid on the importance of prompt treatment by anti-toxin and of the saving of life which may thereby be effected.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. Munro,
Secretary.

To the Town Clerk,
Urban District Council
Burnley.

Diphtheria.

SECTION 133 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875.

"Any local authority may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, themselves provide or contract with any person to provide a temporary supply of medicine and medical assistance for the poorer inhabitants of their district."

COPY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDER DATED AUGUST 16TH, 1910.

Article I.—We sanction the provision by the Council of every County Borough, the Council of every Urban District, and the Council of every Rural District, or their contracting with any person for the provision, in pursuance of Section 133 of the Public Health Act, 1875, of a temporary supply of diphtheria anti-toxin, and of medical assistance in connection with the temporary supply of diphtheria anti-toxin, for the poorer inhabitants of their district subject to the following condition, that is to say—

The arrangements with respect to the keeping, distribution, and use of the diphtheria anti-toxin shall be made in accordance with the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER in accordance with the above Order.

Diphtheria is a very fatal disease, and affects children chiefly. It commences in the throat and is due to a micro-organism having the power of forming a poison or *toxin*, which is rapidly absorbed into the system of the person affected. It is from this poison or toxin that the extreme danger of diphtheria arises. The heart is very susceptible to the toxin and certain parts of the nervous system. The fatal result of diphtheria is generally due to sudden heart failure. Another harmful effect of diphtheria which may persist through life is paralysis of certain of the muscles.

The remedy for this disease is to inject into the body a substance or anti-toxin which destroys this poison, or at any rate neutralises its effects, and the greatest benefit arises from this form of treatment when it is undertaken at such an early period of the disease that the poison has not had time to infect the patient's system. This anti-toxin of diphtheria is an expensive article and does not keep very well, hence it is desirable that it should be used when freshly made. For these reasons medical men are not in the habit of stocking it in their offices, nor do druggists always have a supply, as the call for it is not a great or constant one.

It is desirable that anti-toxin be used both freely and at an early stage of the disease, and also that it be used where there is any *suspicion* of diphtheria, for undoubtedly one of the greatest benefits from the use of the anti-toxin of diphtheria is its action as a prophylactic or preventive of the disease, and as no danger attaches to its use medical men can be recommended to use it freely in all cases of suspicious sore throat.

Many Health Authorities have arranged to keep this diphtheria anti-toxin, and either supply it free or at cost price to any medical man applying for it. A list of Lancashire towns is appended shewing their practice in this respect.

Diphtheria.

Town.	Supplied Free.	Supplied Free to Poor People.	Supplied at a Reduced Rate.	Annual Approximate Cost.
Blackburn	Yes	—	—	£40
Bolton	—	Yes	—	£13
Bootle	Yes	—	—	£35
Bury	—	—	Yes	£5
Manchester	Yes	—	—	£70
Oldham	Yes	—	—	£5
Rochdale	Yes	—	—	£23
Salford	—	Yes	—	£10
St. Helens	Yes	—	—	£20 to £50
Stockport	—	Yes	—	£30
Wigan	Yes	—	—	£23

The following towns do not supply Diphtheria Anti-toxin—Barrow-in-Furness, Birkenhead, Liverpool, Preston, and Wallasey.

I recommend that Diphtheria Anti-toxin be stored at the Health Office, or at such places as may be deemed suitable, for the use of medical men, and that it be supplied free for poor persons, and also that medical men may be allowed to purchase it at cost price for other patients. This should result in a freer use of this anti-toxin in those cases which are at the present time most likely to suffer from the want of it, namely poor persons, and those persons who have been in contact with the disease and to whom it is desirable to administer it as a prophylactic.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Burnley,
Sept. 28th, 1910.

As a result of this report the Committee passed the following resolution on September 28th :—

> "That Diphtheria Anti-toxin be stored at the Health Office or at such place or places as the Medical Officer of Health deems suitable, for the use of medical men in the Borough, and that it be supplied free to persons who are unable to afford Anti-toxin treatment, and to others at the price of five shillings per dose."

The following is a copy of a letter sent to all the Medical Men known to be practising in the Borough :—

Diphtheria.

PROVISION OF DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ST. JAMES' STREET,
BURNLEY,
October 12th, 1910.

Dear Sir,

Authority having been granted to the Local Sanitary Authority by an Order of the Local Government Board to provide Anti-Diphtheritic Serum for poor persons, the Local Sanitary Authority have decided to provide this free to medical men for administration to those patients who are unable to afford the necessary anti-toxic treatment. It is considered by the Health Committee that the free supply of this serum, and the possibility of obtaining it at any hour of the day or night, will lead to a freer use of it than formerly, not only in cases of undoubted Diphtheria, but in those cases of sore throat where its use is indicated as a prophylactic, and it is hoped that medical men will not hesitate to use it for the latter purpose.

Anti-Diphtheritic Serum in doses of 4,000 units can be obtained at the Health Offices, St. James' Street, between the hours of 7 a.m. (Sundays, 10-30 a.m.) and 11 p.m. (Sundays, 10 p.m.) any day. If the Health Office is not open application should be made to the caretaker at the Lavatory underneath the Tramways Cash and Parcels Office next the Hippodrome. If the serum is required at any time between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. it may be obtained at the Central Police Station, Town Hall.

The serum will be given out on an order signed by a medical man, and the order must give the name, age, and address of the patient to whom it is intended to be administered. If serum is not required free it can be obtained at a charge of 5/– for a dose of 4,000 units. A statement to that effect should be made on the order.

I enclose order forms for obtaining the serum, and it is requested that these be used whenever possible.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS HOLT,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dr.

As a result of the action of the Committee, 16 doses of Anti-toxin were applied for by medical men from October 12th to the end of the year.

Examination of Swabs.—During the year 27 swabs were examined from suspected Diphtheria throats, with the following results :—

Number Examined.	Positive.	Negative.
27	7	20

Typhoid.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.—Thirty-two cases of this disease were notified, and there were six deaths. The morbidity rate is the lowest for some years, with also the lowest mortality rate, as will be seen from the following table.

Typhoid Fever.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Cases per 1000 of population	0·57	0·77	·43	·61	·73	·62	·41	·66	·40	·29
No. of deaths.....	9	18	14	19	12	11	10	13	8	6
Mortality rate per 1000 of population..	0·09	·18	·11	·19	·11	·10	·09	·12	·07	·05
Mortality rate per per 1000 cases	16·0	23·3	32·5	31·1	16·0	17·2	23·2	18·5	18·6	18·7

The thirty-two cases of typhoid reported have occurred in 29 houses, and 17 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

During the year 16 specimens of the blood of suspected Typhoid Fever cases were examined in the Laboratory for the serum reaction with the following results:—

Number Examined.	Positive.	Negative.
16	9	7

Puerperal.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—There were 15 notifications of this disease with five deaths. Two of the cases were admitted to the Sanatorium. Last year the figures were 14 cases, 5 deaths. The following tables gives the morbidity rate per thousand births, the number of deaths, and the mortality rate per thousand cases for the last ten years:—

Puerperal Fever.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Morbidity rate per 1000 births	3·35	1·72	1·47	3·79	4·53	3·52	5·02	2·02	5·27	5·60
No. of Deaths	5	1	2	6	7	3	10	2	5	5
Mortality rate per 1000 cases	550	200	500	660	583	330	660	330	357	330

Erysipelas.

ERYSIPELAS.—108 cases were notified as against 104 last year, with 3 deaths, this being the same number as last year. Of the 108 cases 15 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

Table VI.—LIST OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SHOWING THE NUMBER NOTIFIED AND THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD.

Wards and Institutions.	Notifications and Deaths.	Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas
St. Andrew's.....	Notified	0	77	4	2	1	14
	Deaths.....	0	0	0	1	1	0
Daneshouse	Notified ...	0	18	6	4	2	4
	Deaths.....	0	0	0	2	1	1
Stoneyholme	Notified	0	13	3	6	0	6
	Deaths.....	0	0	1	0	0	0
St. Peter's	Notified	0	11	2	4	1	12
	Deaths.....	0	0	1	0	0	0
St. Paul's	Notified	1	24	7	1	4	11
	Deaths.....	0	3	0	0	0	1
Fulledge	Notified	0	48	21	1	1	14
	Deaths.....	0	1	0	0	0	0
Burnley Wood...	Notified	0	30	16	1	1	11
	Deaths.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Healey	Notified	0	18	4	2	2	2
	Deaths.....	0	0	1	0	0	0
Trinity	Notified	0	19	13	2	0	5
	Deaths.....	0	1	2	0	0	1
Whittlefield.....	Notified	0	26	6	2	0	7
	Deaths.....	0	1	3	0	0	0
Gannow	Notified	0	49	6	1	1	5
	Deaths.....	0	2	2	0	0	0
Lowerhouse	Notified	0	72	3	2	2	11
	Deaths.....	0	5	1	0	2	0
Workhouse	Notified	0	10	0	4	0	5
	Deaths.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital	Notified	0	3	0	0	0	1
	Deaths.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanatorium	Admitted ..	0	186	35	17	2	15
	Deaths.....	0	9	4	3	1	0
Total Notified		1	418	91	32	15	108
Total Deaths.....		0	23	16	6	5	3
Percentage of deaths to cases		0	5·5	17·6	18·7	33·3	2·77

Table VII.—LIST OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CASES, DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATE PER CENT. FOR TEN YEARS.

Year.	Notifications and Death Rate.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas
1901	Notified	0	274	128	56	9	99
	Deaths	0	10	46	9	5	2
	Mortality Rate	0	3·6	35·9	16·0	55·0	2·0
1902	Notified	41	952	192	77	5	90
	Deaths	5	68	40	18	1	2
	Mortality Rate	12·2	7·1	20·8	23·3	20·0	2·2
1903	Notified	231	412	94	43	4	110
	Deaths	9	25	18	14	2	3
	Mortality Rate	3·9	6·0	19·1	32·5	50·0	2·7
1904	Notified	31	234	75	61	9	128
	Deaths	0	13	20	19	6	4
	Mortality Rate	0	5·5	26·6	31·1	66·0	3·1
1905	Notified	81	330	65	75	12	176
	Deaths	4	19	18	12	7	6
	Mortality Rate	4·9	5·7	27·6	16·0	58·3	3·4
1906	Notified	0	262	80	64	10	149
	Deaths	0	12	12	11	3	10
	Mortality Rate	0	4·6	15·0	17·2	33·0	6·7
1907	Notified	0	512	77	43	15	119
	Deaths	0	13	14	10	10	9
	Mortality Rate	0	2·5	18·1	23·2	66·0	7·5
1908	Notified	0	485	77	70	6	104
	Deaths	0	13	13	13	2	4
	Mortality Rate	0	2·67	16·8	18·5	33 0	3·84
1909	Notified	0	462	84	43	14	104
	Deaths	0	17	13	8	5	3
	Mortality Rate	0	3·67	15·4	18·6	35·7	2·88
1910	Notified	1	418	91	32	15	108
	Deaths	0	23	16	6	5	3
	Mortality Rate	0	5·50	17·6	18·7	33·3	2·77
Average No. of cases ...		38·5	474·1	96·3	56·4	9·9	118·7
,, ,, deaths		1·8	21·3	21·0	12·0	4·6	4·6
,, percentage of deaths to cases...		4·6	4·49	21·8	21·2	46·4	3·8

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.

MEASLES.—There have been 56 deaths as against 18 last year. The deaths for the last ten years are as follows, the average number being 53 :—

1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
3	152	17	101	10	117	7	50	18	56

The ages at death are :—

Under 1.	Between 1 and 2.	Between 2 and 3.	Between 3 and 4.	Between 4 and 5.	Over 5.
19	25	6	2	2	2

The epidemic during which these deaths occurred commenced in September of 1909 and continued to March of 1910, and the table on page 48 shews the distribution of the disease and its incidence in relation to the schools. There were many cases of Measles after March, but the disease was not then epidemic.

Measles is not a notifiable infectious disease. Compulsory notification has been carried out in some towns, but has been discontinued as the benefits were regarded as doubtful. The usefulness of notification is nullified by the fact that the most infectious period of the disease is prior to the outbreak of the rash, and hence at a time when the diagnosis of the complaint is difficult, if not impossible. Again, probably by far the greater number of children who have Measles are not attended by a medical man, and efficient notification could not be expected from anyone who had had no experience of the disease and who were not well acquainted with the signs of it.

Notification of cases of measles amongst the scholars of the various Burnley schools has been sent by the head teachers on printed cards supplied for that purpose.

Measles.

(Copy of Post Card.)

.....School, ...Department.

Date.....19

Name.	Address.	Class.	Last date at School.	Disease.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Signed.....Teacher.

Information of the following Diseases should be notified to the Public Health Dept. as speedily as possible :—Chicken Pox, Scarlet and other Fevers, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Croup, Mumps, Diarrhoea, Typhoid, Erysipelas, and other Skin and Throat Diseases.

In this way the names of 429 children suffering from Measles have been notified from the various schools during the year. These were visited, and in all 548 cases were discovered.

The ages were :—

Und. 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	Tot'l.
12	19	38	85	124	158	70	23	10	3	3	2	1	548

From the enquiries by the Inspector it was found that 40 children had been in school on the day the rash appeared, and 89 were at school the day before the rash appeared. Thus 121 children were actually attending school at the most infectious period of the illness. Taking 121 from the total 429, there remains 308 other children attending school who were attacked.

A careful enquiry was made in all cases as to the date on which the rash appeared. If 12 days is regarded as the incubation period of the disease, then 107 of the 308 scholars mentioned above probably became infected on a day (Saturday or Sunday) when they were not at School. This leaves only a possible 201 scholars to have been infected by the 121 who were known to be at school in an infectious state.

Most deaths from Measles are due to complications ; these are :—

Pneu-monia.	Broncho-Pneu-monia.	Bronc-hitis.	Heart Failure.	Brights Disease.	Convul-sions.	Uncom-plicated.	Total.
13	21	6	1	1	7	7	56

Table VIII.—MEASLES.—Cases reported from Schools, with the number of deaths for each week.

SCHOOL.	August. 1909.	September. 1909.				October. 1909.					November. 1909.				December. 1909.					January. 1910.				February. 1910.				March. 1910.			TOTAL.
Week ending..	*27*	*3*	*10*	*17*	*24*	*1*	*8*	*15*	*22*	*29*	*5*	*12*	*19*	*26*	*3*	*10*	*17*	*24*	*31*	*7*	*14*	*21*	*28*	*4*	*11*	*18*	*25*	*4*	*11*	*18*	
Heasandford	9	25	24	17	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
Abel Street	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	4	2	21	5	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	4	..	..	..	78
Stoneyholme	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	7	1	8	5	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	7	65
St. Andrew's	..	..	..	..	16	2	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	34
Red Lion Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	20
Hargher Clough.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	9	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	4	..	..	..	20
Coal Clough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	25	..	1	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20
St. James's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Lane Head	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	20
St. John's, Gannow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	8	20	13	5	2	65
Back Lane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Burnley Wood	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	1	9	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Mitre Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	6	5	4	16	7	6	1	2	1	51
Healey Wood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	1	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
St. Stephen's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	2	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	20
St. Thomas's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	7	..	..	..	..	15
Fulledge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	17	..	..	..	1	3	4	33
Pickup Croft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	15
St. Mary Magdalene's.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	16
St. Peter's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	5
Lowerhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	2	17	26
St. Paul's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wood Top	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
St. Augustine's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	9
Total	9	25	25	17	21	9	15	12	18	34	22	41	42	7	20	2	23	15	43	..	6	21	36	44	51	37	37	27	16	37	712
Deaths	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	2	4	1	..	1	1	..	6	..	2	2	1	9	7	4	4	3	54

Whooping Cough.

WHOOPING COUGH.—There were 31 deaths this year and 16 last year. The ages of these were as follows :—

Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Over 5.
10	14	3	3	0	1

Influenza.

INFLUENZA.—Five deaths, this is the lowest number for the last ten years, as will be seen by referring to the table on the page 51. The ages at death were as follows :—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
1	1	0	0	0	2	1

The complications of Influenza which have caused death are as follows :—

Bronchitis	1
Heart Failure	1
Convulsions	1
Endocarditis	1
Meningitis	1
Total	5

Method of dealing with Infectious Disease.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following diseases are notifiable according to the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act, 1889—Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever, Erysipelas, Typhus, Relapsing or Continued Fevers.

Tuberculosis of the Lung is also notifiable in accordance with the Burnley Borough Improvement Act of 1908.

Whenever any of these diseases,with the exception of Tuberculosis of the Lung, are notified, an Inspector immediately visits the house where it has occurred, and if isolation cannot be secured in the home, the patient is removed to the Sanatorium in the ambulance provided by the Joint Hospital Board for that purpose. The householder is fully instructed as to the infectious nature of the disease, and as to the best means of preventing other members of the family from becoming infected. As soon as removal of the patient has taken place, the infected rooms are at once disinfected, generally by means of the formalin spray. The clothing, bedding, &c., are removed to the disinfecting station and disinfected by means of the " Equifex " Disinfector or by sulphur, as required. The method of dealing with Tuberculosis of the Lung is mentioned under that heading.

The Education Committee are notified of all addresses where Infectious disease has occurred.

The non-notifiable infectious diseases are only notified as they affect school children. These are measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, and mumps, and they have been notified in the following numbers :—

Measles	757
Whooping Cough.....	159
Chickenpox	87
Mumps	98
Total.....	1101

Many of the cases sent to us as Mumps are not really that disease, but are the ordinary enlargements of cervical glands which are so common in children.

No regular method of disinfection is carried out in these cases. When visited, the Inspector gives the necessary instructions as regards isolation, and the methods by which infection may be guarded against.

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

IN THE TEN YEARS 1901 TO 1910.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Notifiable—										
Smallpox	...	5	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	10	68	25	13	19	12	13	13	17	23
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	46	40	18	20	18	12	14	13	13	16
Typhoid Fever	9	18	14	19	12	11	10	13	8	6
Erysipelas	2	2	3	4	6	10	9	4	3	3
Puerperal Fever	5	1	2	6	7	3	10	2	5	5
Phthisis	160	142	150	149	147*	140	142	27	120	109
Non-Notifiable—										
Whooping Cough	31	12	54	43	27	27	26	37	16	31
Diarrhoea, Enteritis, &c.— Total Deaths	196	90	157	230	156	256	91	196	79	141
Children under one	**159**	**68**	**115**	**190**	**123**	**208**	**72**	**155**	**57**	**99**
Measles	3	152	17	101	10	117	7	50	18	56
Influenza	12	6	17	7	10	15	15	17	14	5

*The Figure 79, given in last year's report, was copied from the Medical Officer's Report for that year; it has been found, on reference to the Registrar's Returns, to be erroneous.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Public Health Laboratory.

The Laboratory was opened at the latter end of 1909 to assist medical men in the diagnosis of Tuberculosis of the Lung, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever.

Copy of Notice sent to Medical men residing the the Borough :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

NOTICE.

A Laboratory has been fitted up at the Public Health Department, Burnley, where sputum for Tubercle Bacilli, swabs from the throats of suspected cases of Diphtheria, or blood from suspected cases of Typhoid can now be examined.

Outfits for the collection may be obtained at this Office any day except Sunday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Saturdays, 1 p.m.)

Any medical man sending in a specimen is particularly requested to read the directions on, and fill up the form attached to the outfit.

The examination of specimens as above from cases residing in the Borough is conducted free of any charge.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
St. James' Street,
Burnley.

During the year there were 150 specimens sent in :—

	Specimen.	Result. Positive.	Result. Negative.	Total.
For Tubercle Bacilli	Sputa	30	78	108
For Diphtheria Bacilli	Swab from suspected throat.	7	17	24
For Serum Reaction of Typhoid Fever	Blood	9	6	15
Other Specimens	.....	0	3	3
	Total.....	36	104	150

Of the 150 examinations, 9 are re-examinations of sputa for tubercle bacilli, 8 of these being negative and 1 positive.

During the year 11 specimens were sent to Manchester, sputa 7, blood 1, swabs 3. These were all examined with negative results.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.

Departmental Administration.

The offices are in St. James' Street, and the disinfecting station in Aqueduct Street.

The following is a short summary of the work of this Department :

(*a*) The suppression and removal of nuisances, &c.

(*b*) The erection or provision of public lavatories and urinals.

(*c*) The supervision of houses let in lodgings.

(*d*) The inspection of Canal Boats.

(*e*) The registration and supervision of common lodging houses.

(*f*) Milk Depôt.

(*g*) Health Visiting.

The administration of the following Acts of Parliament, amongst others :—

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

Notification of Infectious Diseases Acts.

Section 109 of Burnley Borough Improvement Act—Compulsory notification of Tuberculosis of the Lung.

Midwives' Act.

Notification of Births Act.

Factories and Workshops Acts.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

In addition to these the administration of the "Education (Administrative Provisions) Act" of 1907, (Medical Inspection) is carried out by the staff of this Department. A separate account of the work done under this Act is given at the end of this report.

HEALTH VISITING.

Female Health Visitors.

Female Health Visitors.—The three visitors are qualified Sanitary Inspectors and Trained Nurses, one also possessing the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

The duties are primarily the visiting of houses where a birth has occurred at as early a period as possible, in order, it necessary, to advise or instruct the mother as to the care of her child. The other duties performed by the Health Visitors are those of Inspection of workshops where females are employed, the visiting of school cases, and one of the visitors acts as Inspector of Midwives. All the Visitors are engaged in making enquiries into the causes of death of the infants.

Summary of Year's Work.	No.
Number of newly born children visited	2500
,, visits to newly born children.....	5919
,, children visited at end of six months.....	2541
,, visits to Diarrhoea cases.....	144
,, visits to School Children.....	605
,, visits to houses where children have died ...	448

The above summary shows a great increase in the school visiting, a most important branch of the Health Visitors' work. More details of the school visits are given in the School Report.

Midwives.

Midwives Act, 1902.—The Local Sanitary Authority is the Supervising Authority under this Act, and has appointed the Health Committee to carry out these duties. Briefly these are to exercise general supervision over all midwives practising under this Act in the district; to investigate any charge of negligence or misconduct on the part of any midwife, and to report if necessary to the Central Midwives' Board; to suspend from practise any midwife where necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

The supervision of the midwives has been carried out by one of the Health Visitors who, being in possession of the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, is on the Midwives' Roll.

Midwives.

Number of midwives on roll at beginning of year :—

Certificated	9
Bona-fide	37
Total at beginning of year	46

Number added during the year :—

Certificated	1
	47

Taken off the Roll during the year	1	
Left the town, Certificated	2	
,, Bona-fide	1	
	—	4
Total at end of year		43

Of the total of 43 midwives, eight only are certificated.

Midwives practising :—

Certificated	2
Bona- ide	25

The average number of cases attended by each midwife in practice works out at 43·5, one midwife alone attending 112 cases.

Supervision by the Inspector :—

Visits to Midwives' homes	272
Do. do. cases	541
Do. Puerperal Fever cases	28

Nine of the midwives have been suspended during the year for the following reason :—

For attending Puerperal Fever cases	9

One midwife was reported to the Central Midwives Board for neglect of her patients. She was warned and put on probation for six months, at the end of that time her conduct was not satisfactory, and her name was removed from the roll.

The following warnings were also sent out :—

For having a dirty house	1
For not sending in proper forms	2
For not sending for Medical aid in a case of Ophthalmia	1

Midwives.

Notifications received from midwive during the year :—

Intention to practice	18
Sending for medical aid	47
Still Births	23
Death of child	—
Change of Address	2
Total	85

The following causes are given as a reason for sending for medical aid :—

Premature Confinement	2
Protracted labour	14
Rigor	2
Rise in temperature	6
Mal-presentation	5
Ruptured Perineum	2
Illness of Child	5
Adherent Placenta	5
Vomiting	1
Hœmorrhage	1
Fainting	1
Pleurisy	1
Puerperal Fever	1
After Pain	1
Total	47

A number of women who are not on the Midwives' Roll are practising in Burnley, and to them the following section of the Midwives Act applies :—

> "Section 1 (1).—From and after the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten, no woman shall habitually and for gain attend women in childbirth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified Medical Practitioner unless she is certified under this Act ; any woman so acting without being certified under this act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, provided this section shall not apply to legally qualified Medical Practitioners, or to anyone rendering assistance in a case of emergency."

During the year action was taken with regard to five women for practising midwifery "habitually and for gain" with the result that four of them were warned, and one who had been struck off the Midwives' Roll, and was still practising, was fined.

Notification of Births Acts.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Section 1 (1).—In the case of every child born in an area in which this Act is adopted it shall be the duty of the father of the child . . . . . and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of or within six hours after the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the child is born.

(5) This section shall apply to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead.

The notification must be sent within thirty-six hours of the birth.

This Act was adopted in Burnley in 1908, and during the year 1910 there were 2761 births notified in accordance with it. During the corresponding period 2677 births were registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The births were notified by the following persons :—

Midwife	1142
Father	504
Doctor	825
Other person	290
Total	2761

Of this number there were :—

Full-time stillborn	72
Premature stillborn	69
Total	141

Very little difficulty has been experienced in the working of this Act, as is seen by the smallness of the following numbers of persons who had to be communicated with regarding non-notification :—

Fathers	18
Medical Men	8
Unregistered Midwives	2
Total	28

Births notified by medical men are not visited until ten days at least have elapsed. The majority of the others are visited as soon as possible after notification. There have been 1936 births notified by fathers, midwives and other persons, and of that number 868 were visited within 3 days of birth, and 752 between the third and the tenth days.

MILK DEPÔT.

Milk Depôt.

MILK DEPÔT.—The Milk Depôt was opened in October, 1904, for the supply of humanised milk for infants.

The milk used is of a high standard, and is subject to frequent analysis by the Borough Analyst. The standard required is 3·5 per cent. fat for milk, and 50 per cent. for cream.

In the Contract with the Corporation the farmers undertake to supply milk at a certain standard. The milk must be strained and cooled at the farm before delivery.

At the Depôt the milk is filtered through a Ulax Filter, the essential feature of which is the employment of cotton wool as a filtering medium.

After filtering, the milk is modified or humanised, *i.e.*, it is mixed with certain proportions of cream, sugar, and water, that in its composition it may attain as near as possible to the constitution of human milk; it is then bottled in quantities to suit the requirements of different ages, each bottle containing enough for one meal. After the bottling, it is what is called Pasteurised, which is carried out as follows:—

The milk in the stoppered bottles is placed in the Sterilizer—a large pan heated by steam—the temperature of this vessel is raised to 160° F., and kept at that for twenty minutes, a higher temperature being used in the warmer weather.

The formulæ for the composition of the humanised milk vary for children of different ages, and arrangements are made for altering the composition to suit individual cases, or at the wish of the medical attendant.

The milk now being filtered, humanised, bottled in air-tight bottles, and Pasteurised—this being done to check the growth of putrefactive or other organisms that may have got into the milk—is distributed to the various shops, from which it can be obtained by the consumer. A sufficient number of bottles, each with enough for a meal, is placed in a wire cruet, one cruet being a twenty-four hours' supply.

When a child is supplied with milk for the first time, a few particulars are obtained as to the reasons for artificial feeding, the health of the child, &c. Directions are given as to the method of feeding the child, and particular stress is laid on the fact that once the bottle has been opened the contents must be used, if not all used the remainder must not be re-stoppered for use at another time. A request is made that the child be brought to the Depôt from time to time, that it may be inspected and weighed.

The milk from the Depôt must not be looked upon as in any way a substitute for breast milk, but there are a great number of mothers who have not a sufficient supply of breast milk for their children, and it is for these that the milk from the Depôt is intended, and if we could persuade

Milk Depôt.

all such parents, especially in summer time, to make use of it, we should have a much lower figure as the result of our infantile deaths. Unfortunately, the children of that class whom we are most anxious should take the milk do not get it.

The number of children taking the milk shows a decrease on last year :—

	1910.	1909.
Number of Infants on Books, Jan. 1st.....	104	... 67
Admitted during the year	255	... 284
Discharged during the year.....	287	... 247
Number on Books, December 31st.....	74	... 104

Of the 287 infants discharged during the year, 64 had the milk for less than one week and 21 for less than two weeks. The average time of the remaining 202 cases being 23 weeks.

Out of the 255 infants admitted during the year 20 were not more than a week old at the time of commencing to take the milk ; 8 were a year or over, and the rest averaged 13 weeks old.

The following reasons were given for bringing infants to the Milk Depôt :—

Infant ailing	35
Infant delicate	7
Infant not thriving.....	40
Food not agreeing.....	46
Insufficient or no breast milk	49
Other reasons	78
Total.....	255

The method of feeding of the infants at the time of coming to the Depôt was as follows :—

Artificial feeding	167
Breast feeding	57
Mixed feeding.....	13
Not stated	18
Total.....	255

Milk Depôt.

Eighty-two of the children were being medically attended, and the parents had been recommended to try the milk by the Doctor.

Occupations of the Mothers and Fathers :—

Mothers.		Fathers.	
Working	76	Textile Operatives.....	49
Housewives	130	Labourers	23
Not stated	44	Miners.....	24
Mother dead	5	Office or Shop	15
		Other occupations.....	143
		Father dead.....	1
Total.....	255	Total.....	255

Arrangements are made in special cases to deliver the milk at the house, and this has been done in a greater number of cases than formerly.

Guild of Help Cases—

Number on books, January 1st, 1910	31
Admitted during the year	31
Total.....	62
Discharged during the year.....	47
Total on books at end of year.....	15

DETAILS OF YEAR'S WORK.

Gallons of Milk obtained.....	8,082
Pints of Cream obtained	2,960

Humanised Milk.

Number of Bottles modified ...	214,110 and 1473 pints.
Sold at Shops.....	118,416 and 34 ,,
Sold at Depôt	95,233 and 1439 ,,

Sterilised Milk.

Bottles sterilised	20,590
Sold at Shops.....	18,153
Sold at Depôt	2,430

Sterilised Cream.

Bottles sterilised	5,988
Sold at Shops.....	3,953
Sold at Depôt	2,015

FOOD INSPECTION.

Food Inspection.

The inspection of food is carried out by Mr. Kenyon, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Inspector. The fact that all the slaughtering is done at the Public Abattoirs makes the meat inspection an easy matter, and enables it to be carried out with efficiency. A system of voluntary surrender of any meat unfit for food is practised, and there has not been any prosecution during the year for exposure of meat unft for human food.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Table I.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

1910.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs	Calves.	Totals.
January	531	740	677	2347	54	4349
February	589	823	391	2923	64	4790
March	828	1521	640	3807	108	6904
April	543	2845	349	159	139	4045
May	587	2458	366	277	95	3783
June	644	1361	300	2794	81	5180
July	424	157	156	3230	37	4004
August	613	127	238	4702	92	5772
September	492	127	193	3725	72	4609
October	400	200	210	1993	48	2851
November	869	660	579	5547	131	7786
December	572	771	435	2870	69	4717
Totals—1910	7092	11790	4534	34374	990	58780
Totals—1909	6760	3396	4955	39095	1131	55337

Compared with last year, this table shows an increase of 332 Beasts, 8394 Sheep, and a decrease of 421 Pigs, 4721 Lambs, and 141 Calves.

Table II.

NUMBER OF CARCASES AND AMOUNT OF MEAT BROUGHT TO THE ABATTOIRS.

1910.	CARCASES.		BEEF.		PORK.	
	Beef.	Mutton.	Hind Quarters.	Buttocks.	Clods.	Boxes.
January	35	...	3	...	...	...
February	9	...	2	...	...	...
March	4	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...
July.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	8	...	...	...	...	...
September	8	...	...	...	...	...
October	6½	...	...	...	...	...
November.....	20	...	...	...	...	...
December	22	...	2	...	...	...
Totals—1910.....	112½	...	7	...	...	...
Totals—1909.....	252	...	54	...	142	...

The above figures show a decrease in the amount of Birkenhead meat brought into the Borough during 1910.

Table III.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SPECIALLY EXAMINED.

1910.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
January	2	9	3	...	...	14
February	3	5	1	...	2	11
March	4	8	1	...	...	13
April	1	6	2	...	4	13
May	1	3	1	...	2	7
June	2	3	5	...	...	10
July	1	...	10	...	...	11
August	2	5	1	...	...	8
September	2	2	...	...	...	4
October	2	4	1	...	1	8
November.....	1	3	6	...	...	10
December	...	3	5	...	...	8
Totals—1910.....	21	51	36	...	9	117
Totals—1909.....	43	35	12	...	17	107

The above table shows a slight increase in the number of animals specially examined.

Table IV.

RESULT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

1910.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Passed	12	24	21	...	...	57
Rejected	9	27	15	...	9	60
Totals—1910.....	21	51	36	...	9	117
Totals—1909.....	43	35	12	...	17	107

Table V.

CAUSES OF REJECTION.

1910.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Parturient Apoplexy	1	...	...	...	...	1
Emaciated and Dropsical	1	13	2	...	2	18
Septic Metritis	1	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocated	1	14	...	...	...	15
Pneumonia.....	1	...	1	...	1	3
Immature	...	...	...	...	6	6
Tuberculosis	3	...	8	...	...	11
Jaundice.....	...	...	2	...	...	2
Enteritis.....	1	...	2	...	...	3
Totals.....	9	27	15	...	9	60

Table VI.

TUBERCULOUS CARCASES EXAMINED AND REJECTED.

1910.	Cows.		Heifers.		Bulls.		Bullocks.		Calves.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Totals.	
	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.
January ...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
February ..	5	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
March	5	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
April	3	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	2
May.....	9	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
June	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	10	2
July	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
August ...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
September	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
October.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1
November	9	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	1
December	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	3
Totals...	52	3	13	...	10	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	102	11
Totals 1909	66	4	14	...	9	...	15	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	111	11

The above-mentioned animals which were rejected, and the odds of the animals passed, were removed to the Cleansing Department and destroyed.

Table VII.

WEIGHT OF CARCASES DESTROYED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1910	4680	675	1854	.....	237	7446
1909	10140	485	2608	.....	364	11597

Food Inspection.

The following is a list of food stuffs submitted to the Veterinary Inspector for examination outside the Abattoirs :—

On January 25th and February 8th—21 lbs. of codfish and 8 stones of haddock.

On April 2nd—One fore-quarter of frozen meat (weighing 197 lbs.).

On May 10th and 11th—One box of herrings and 59 lbs. of frozen meat.

On July 13th and 14th—12½ lbs. of trout.

On July 22nd and August 17th—32 lbs. of liver.

On September 20th—45 lbs. of codfish.

On October 29th—One forequarter of chilled meat (weighing 157 lbs.)

On December 23rd, 24th, 28th, 29th and 30th—44½ lbs. of pork, 112 lbs. of herrings, 9 geese, 8 ducks, 12 rabbits, and 38 lbs. of meat.

The above-mentioned articles of food were all voluntarily surrendered, and were at once removed to the Cleansing Department and destroyed.

Number of Visits to different Premises during the Year.

No. of visits to	the Abattoirs	566
,,	Butchers' Shops	4770
,,	Fish Shops	282
,,	Fruit Shops	331
,,	Wholesale Premises	572
,,	Pig Market	289
,,	Hardacre's Yard	144
,,	Collinge's Yard	97
,,	Edmondson's Yard	97
,,	Sunter's Yard	97
,,	Cold Air Stores	65
,,	Triperies	394
,,	Meat, Fish, and Fruit Market	65
,,	Cattle Market	80
,,	Knacker's Yard	23
	Total	7872

Food Inspection.

During the Fair 12 extra visits were made to the Cattle Market, and the fruit and ice cream stalls examined. The fruit was of a good quality, and the ice cream, glasses, freezers, moulds and other utensils were in a satisfactory condition.

Triperies.

Three hundred and ninety-four visits have been made to the Triperies in the Borough, and on each occasion the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition. The food stuffs examined at these premises have been good and free from disease, and the tubs and other utensils have all been kept very clean.

Inspection of Fertilizers and Food Stuffs.

It is satisfactory to report that during the year no cases of adulteration of the above have come under notice.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.

Number of Farms visited	50
,, Visits to Farms	190
,, Cattle examined	2903
,, Visits to Dairies	22
,, Visits to the Milk Shops	743

Number of Cattle affected with different Diseases of the Udder.

Atrophy.	Hypertrophy.	Induration.	Felon.	Tuberculosis.	Total.
17 ...	3 ...	2 ...	1 ...	2 ...	25

Number of Cattle affected in 1909..... 35

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order of 1885 :—

Article 8.—It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman to occupy as a dairy or cowshed any building, whether so occupied at the commencement of this Order or not, if any as long as the lighting, and the ventilation including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water supply thereof, are not such as are necessary or proper—

(*a*) For the health and good condition of the cattle therein ; and

(*b*) For the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale ; and

(*c*) For the protection of the milk therein against infection or contamination.

Article 15.—If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

(*a*) Shall not be mixed with other milk ; and

(*b*) Shall not be sold or used for human food ; and

(*c*) Shall not be sold or used for food of swine or other animals, unless and until it has been boiled.

Food Inspection.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order of 1899 :—

Article 2.—Article 15 of the order shall be altered so that for the purposes of the provisions of paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) thereof the expressions in the said Article which refer to disease shall include, in the case of a cow, such disease of the udder as shall be certified by a veterinary surgeon to be tubercular ; and the Order and the Amending Order shall apply and be construed with the modifications necessary to give effect to this Article.

Inspection of Cowsheds.

The number of farms within the Borough is 50, and the crowded premises attached to these are for the most part in an insanitary condition, chiefly as regards light, ventilation, drains and the floors. Nineteen of these have already been reported to the Committee, and arrangements are being made to remedy the defects, with a view to making the Cowsheds comply with the requirements of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Orders of 1885–1886 and 1899.

The general cleanliness of the cowshed premises and the cattle is not sa isfactory, and 34 notices were sent to the tenants regarding the same. On again visiting these farms it was found that in each case the notice had been complied with.

It is very necessary that the Farmers should co-operate with the authorities in regard to the cleanliness of the cowsheds and cattle—this being one of the main factors which ensures a pure milk supply.

Tuberculous Milk.

The Health Committee are given the power to deal with tubercular milk in the Tubercular Milk clauses (Part X) of the Burnley Corporation Act of 1908, see below, and in the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1889 before quoted. The latter only gives power over milk produced within the Borough, and the former deals with milk sold within the Borough, whether it is produced by cows housed within or outside the Borough.

Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, Section 98 (*a*).—" If milk from a dairy situate within the Borough is being sold or suffered to be sold or used within the borough the medical officer or any person provided with and if required exhibiting the authority in writing of the medical officer may if accompanied by a properly qualified veterinary surgeon at all reasonable hours enter the dairy and inspect the cows kept therein and if the medical officer or such

Food Inspection.

person has reason to suspect that any cow in the dairy is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder he may require the cow to be milked in his presence and may take samples of the milk and the milk from any particular teat shall if he so requires be kept separate and separate samples thereof shall be furnished."

There are 726 cows housed within the Borough, and the number of inspections made during the year was 2903. Two cows only were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udders, equal to a percentage of nearly ·3 on 726 cows. The two cows which were proved to have Tuberculosis of the Udders were disposed of in the following way—one was sold at the Colne Auction Mart for human food, and the other was taken to the Knacker's Yard.

During the year nine samples of unmixed milk and seventeen samples of mixed milk were collected and forwarded to Professor Delepine for Bacteriological examination. Two of the unmixed samples and two of the mixed samples were proved to contain Tubercle Bacilli, equal to a percentage on nine samples of 22·2, and on seventeen samples of 11·7.

The following tables show the results obtained :—

Unmixed Samples of Milk taken from Suspected Cows in the Borough.

Date of Collection.	Sample. No. of	Evidence of Disease in Cows' Udder.	Result of Bacteriological Exam.
1910.			
January 19th	1	Indurated	Negative
February 17th	2	Indurated	Negative
February 17th	3	Knotty	Negative
March 1st	4	Knotty	Negative
March 1st	5	Knotty	Negative
March 1st	6	Indurated	Negative
March 10th	7	Knotty	Negative
March 10th	8	Indurated	To cause Tubercle
March 10th	9	Indurated	To cause Tubercle

Food Inspection.

Mixed Samples of Milk obtained from Milk Carts.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Result of Bacteriological Examination.
February 4th	1	Negative
February 4th	2	Negative
February 4th	3	Negative
February 4th	4	Negative
April 22nd	5	To cause Tubercle
April 22nd	6	Negative
April 22nd	7	To cause Tubercle
April 22nd	8	Negative
July 8th	9	Negative
July 15th	10	Negative
July 22nd	11	Negative
July 29th	12	Negative
August 12th	13	Negative
August 19th	14	Negative
August 26th	15	Negative
September 2nd	16	Negative
September 30th	17	Negative

The above samples of milk were taken from carts which bring milk into the Borough, all of which samples were free from tubercle, with the exception of two.

Numerous visits have been made to the farm within the Borough that supplies the Depôt with milk, and on each visit the premises, floors and fixtures were found to be clean and the cattle healthy.

Milk Shops.

During the year 40 persons have been registered as milk sellers, this bringing up the total of milk shops in the Borough to 199. All of these shops were found in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of 20, to the occupiers of which notices were sent for dirty floors, lids and measures. On repeat visits being made to these shops, it was found that in each case the notice had been complied with.

Seven hundred and forty-three visits have been made to these shops.

Several visits were made to the Milk Depôt, and on each visit the premises and utensils were found to be very clean.

The Milk Supply is almost entirely from farms in the neighbourhood it is of good quality, as will be seen on reference to the figures given by the Borough Analyst on page 74. Most of it is delivered to the consumer by the farmer himself, and the cost of milk in Burnley is 3d. a quart.

Food Inspection.

ICE CREAM.—The Ice Cream manufactories are visited by the Inspectors in their respective districts. In July a very serious outbreak of illness occurred in the Briercliffe Road district, forty persons being affected, fortunately with no fatal result. This illness was traced to ice cream coming from one maker. On inspection of the premises it was found that the storage was such as to leave great possibilities of contamination.

The following notice was issued to all Ice Cream sellers :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

ICE CREAMS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that by the Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, it is enacted as follows :—

Section 110.—(1) Any person being a manufacturer or vendro of or merchant or dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity who within the borough—

(A) Causes or permits ice cream or any similar commodity or any materials used in the manufacture thereof to be **manufactured sold or stored** in any sleeping room or **in any room cellar or place which is in a condition likely to render such commodity injurious to health** or in which there is an inlet or opening to a drain ; or

(B) In the manufacture sale or storage of any such commodity does any act or thing likely to expose such commodity to infection or contamination or omits to take any proper precaution for the due protection of such commodity from infection or contamination ; or

(C) Omits on the outbreak of any infectious disease amongst the persons employed in his business to give notice thereof to the medical officer ;

shall be liable for every such offence on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(3) Every dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity **vending his wares from any cart barrow or other vehicle or stand shall have his name and address legibly painted or inscribed on such cart barrow vehicle or stand** and any person who shall fail to comply with this subsection shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

PEREGRINE THOMAS,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Burnley,
9th July, 1910.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Food Inspection.

Food and Drugs Acts.—The duties under these Acts are carried out by the Health Committee, and the following is a list of the various Formal and Informal Samples taken by Mr. J. B. Massey, Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Food and Drugs, and submitted to the Borough Analyst, Mr. Raymond Ross, F.I.C., F.C.S., who has supplied the details regarding the analyses.

Nature.	Formal.		Informal.		Total.	
	Gen'ine	Adult.	Gen'ine	Adult.	Gen'ine	Adult.
New Milk	188	13	11	...	199	13
Separated Milk	2	...	...	...	2	...
Butter Milk	1	...	...	...	1	...
Butter	5	...	38	2	43	2
Lard	1	1	9	1	10	2
Margarine	...	...	2	...	2	...
Tea	...	...	1	...	1	...
Coffee	...	...	16	...	16	...
Cocoa	...	...	1	1	1	1
Sugar	...	...	1	...	1	...
Jam	...	...	2	1	2	1
Honey	...	...	1	...	1	...
Pepper	...	...	8	...	8	...
Arrowroot	...	...	1	...	1	...
Dripping	...	...	1	...	1	...
Mustard	...	...	1	...	1	...
Ginger	...	...	4	...	4	...

Food Inspection.

Nature.	Formal.		Informal.		Total.	
	Gen'ine	Adult.	Gen'ine	Adult.	Gen'ine	Adult.
Citrate of Magnesia ...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cream Cheese	...	3	...	1	...	4
Cheese	...	...	6	...	6	...
Vinegar	...	...	3	...	3	...
Oil of Almonds.....	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cream of Tartar	...	...	1	...	1	...
Compound Liquorice Powder.....	...	...	3	...	3	...
Spirits Nitrous Ether...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Carbonate of Soda	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cascara Sagrada	...	...	1	...	1	...
Lime Juice.....	...	...	1	...	1	...
White Precipitate Ointment.....	...	...	2	...	2	...
Port Wine.....	...	...	1	...	1	...
Gin	...	...	1	...	1	...
Brandy	...	...	1	...	1	...
Rum	...	...	1	...	1	...
Whiskey	...	...	5	1	5	1
Total.....	197	17	127	7	324	24

Food Inspection.

Results of examination of Samples.

FORMAL.

Nature of Sample.	Nature and Extend of Adultration.	Result of Proceedings.
New Milk.....	5·5 % added water.....	No proceedings.
New Milk.....	4·0 % added water.....	No proceedings.
New Milk.....	2·0 % added water.....	No proceedings.
New Milk.....	2·0 % added water.....	No proceedings.
New Milk.....	30·0 % added water	10/– and 8/– costs.
New Milk.....	4·0 % added water.....	No proceedings.
New Milk.....	6·0 % deficient in fat	No proceedings.
New Milk.....	30·0 % deficient in fat	No proceedings.
New Milk.....	14·0 % of fat abstracted and 1·0 % of added water	10/– and 8/– costs.
New Milk.....	1·0 % added water.....	Cautioned.
New Milk.....	1·9 % added water.....	Cautioned.
New Milk.....	11·0 % added water	10/– including cost
New Milk.....	15·0 % added water	£1 and 10/6 costs.
Butter	100·0 % margarine.....	£5 and costs.
Lard	45·0 % cotton seed oil	Cautioned.
Cream Cheese	Made from 40 % skim milk.....	Dismissed.
Cream Cheese	Made from skim milk	10/– and costs.
Cream Cheese	Made from skim milk	10/– and costs.

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Nature of Sample.	Nature and Extent of Adulteration.
Jam	0·4 grains of Salicylic Acid per lb.
Cocoa	30 % sugar and 15 % arrowroot starch.
Butter	90 % foreign fat.
Butter	15 % cocoanut oil.
Lard	45 % cotton seed oil.
Cream Cheese.....	80 % skim milk used for manufacture.
Whiskey	8 % added water.

Average Fat, &c., in Milk Samples.

Quarter ending.	Fat.		Total Solids.		Solids not Fat.
March.....	3·5 %	...	12·3 %	...	8·8 %
June	3·5 %	...	12·5 %	...	9·0 %
September	3·6 %	...	12·5 %	...	8·9 %
December.....	4·2 %	...	13·1 %	...	8·9 %

3·5 % is the lowest average percentage of fat found for many years.

With reference to the three formal samples of cream cheese, the following is a table of their composition :—

	St. Ivel.		No. 1.		No. 2.
Fat	25·6 %	...	5·0 %	...	7·5 %
Casein	25·4 %	...	20·5 %	...	18·3 %
Mineral Matter	3·0 %	...	2·4 %	...	1·7 %
Water	46·0 %	...	72·1 %	...	72·5 %

The vendors of this kind of cheese were prosecuted because it was considered that a purchaser had a right to expect in purchasing cream cheese that he was getting an article very rich in fat. It will be seen from the above analyses that two at any rate of the samples were very deficient in fat. The magistrates finally dismissed the first case on its merits but gave no costs. In the other two cases they took the view that the purchaser was prejudiced and convicted accordingly.

The average composition of the genuine milks received during the year is as under for the various quarters :—

Quarter ending.	Fat.		Total Solids.		Solids not Fat.
March 31st, 1910.....	3·5 %	...	12·3 %	...	8·8 %
June 30th, 1910.....	3·5 %	...	12·5 %	...	9·0 %
September 30th, 1910	3·6 %	...	12·5 %	...	8·9 %
December 31st, 1910..	4·2 %	...	13·1 %	...	8·9 %
Average	3·7 %	...	12·6 %	...	8·9 %

NUISANCE INSPECTION.

Nuisance Inspection.

ADMINISTRATION.—For administration purposes the town is divided into four districts, each having its inspector who is responsible for his district to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Infectious diseases are dealt with by one inspector, who has the assistance, if required, of the inspector of the district in which the infected house is situated.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

	No.
Visits to Workshops and Workplaces	330
,, Bakeries	442
,, Restaurants	39
,, Confectioners	18
,, Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	111
,, Ice-Cream Shops	280
,, Milk and Grocers' Shops	43
,, Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	35
,, Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	53
,, Milliners and Dressmakers	67
,, Other Dress Trades	7
,, Hairdressers and Barbers	37
,, Marine Stores and Offensive Trades	75
,, Stables and Manure Pits	7240
,, Premises where animals are kept	42
,, Lodging-Houses, Registered	423
,, ,, Unregistered	180
,, Vans, Tents, &c.	55
,, Cana' Boats	316
,, Below ground level dwellings	164
,, Single Dwellings	309
,, Back-to-back Dwellings	1850

Nuisance Inspection.

Visits to Furnished Rooms	1130
,, Other Dwellings	7377
,, Reported Overcrowded	94
,, ,, Dirty	82
,, New Property *re* Closets, &c	118
,, Old Property *re* Alterations	292
,, Premises where Nuisances exist	9126
Dra ns tested	238
Legal Notices served	748
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisances	2131
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	414
,, ,, other Departments	1286
Smoke Observations taken	1236
Visits to Boiler Houses	47
Interviews with owners, agents, &c., *re* Property	1144
Visits to School Premises	1112

Ashpits and Stable Middens.

INSPECTION OF ASHPITS AND STABLE MIDDENS.— During the year 1910 the Byelaws relating to Nuisances have been brought into force.

The following notice relating to the periodical removal of manure, &c., has been sent to 151 horse owners and others :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

NOTICE TO OCCUPIERS OF STABLES, &c.

The following is a copy of a Byelaw now in force within the Borough :

" Every occupier of a building or premises wherein or whereon any horse or other beast of draught or burden or any cattle or swine may be kept shall provide, in connection with such building or premises, a suitable receptacle for dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter which may from time to time, be produced in the keeping of any such animal in such building or upon such premises.

He shall cause such receptacle to be constructed so that the bottom or floor thereof shall not in any case be lower than the surface of the ground adjoining such receptacle.

He shall also cause such receptacle to be constructed in such a manner and of such materials and to be maintained at all times in such a condition as to prevent any escape of the contents thereof, or any soakage therefrom into the ground or into the wall of any building.

Ashpits and Stable Middens.

He shall cause such receptacle to be furnished with a suitable cover and, when not required to be open, to be kept properly covered.

He shall likewise provide in connection with such building or premises a sufficient drain constructed in accordance with the provisions of any Statute, Byelaw, or Regulation for the time being in force within the district relating to the construction of drains and in such a manner and of such materials and maintained at all times in such a condition as effectually to convey all urine or liquid filth or refuse therefrom into a sewer, cesspool, or other proper receptacle.*

He shall, once at least in every week, remove or cause to be removed from the receptacle provided in accordance with the requirements of this byelaw all dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter produced in or upon such building or premises and deposited in such receptacle.

He shall from time to time, as often as occasion shall require, limewash or otherwise properly cleanse every part of the interior of such building or premises.

He shall cause the floor of such building or premises to be properly laid with hard, impervious material, and to be properly sloped with a fall to a channel which shall discharge over a properly trapped gully into the drain provided in pursuance of this byelaw.

He shall not cause or suffer any inlet to any drain to be within such building.

Provided always that the foregoing byelaw shall not apply in any case in which any part of the building or premises wherein or whereon any such animal may be kept, or any part of the receptacle provided in accordance with the requirements of this byelaw shall not be within two hundred feet of any dwelling-house which is not in the same surtilage as such building or premises or receptacle."

Any person who offends against the foregoing byelaw is liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, and to a further penalty during the continuation of the offence.

PEREGRINE THOMAS,
Town Clerk.

7,240 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors. 64 preliminary notices were sent, and 76 verbal notices were given referring to 140 defects, principally accumulations of manure, dirty yards and drains. In most cases the nuisance was at once amended, but in five cases the notices not having the desired effect summonses were issued. A result of the Police Court proceedings is given on page 94.

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* This portion of the byelaw does not affect the requirements of any notice which has been or may hereafter be served by the Local Authority as to the periodical emptying of any manure pit.

Black Smoke Nuisance.

ABATEMENT OF BLACK SMOKE.—The following resolution of the Health Committee obtains in the method of our dealing with the black smoke nuisance :—

"That ten minutes in the hour be the maximum period allowed for the emission of black smoke from any chimney in this Borough, not being a chimney of a private dwelling-house."

The following is a summary of the results of the observations taken :—

No. of Chimneys observed.	No. of observations taken.	Average No. of observations taken per chimney.
146	195 hourly. 1041 half-hourly.	8·45

Result of Hourly Observations—

	Dense.	Medium.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in Minutes....	633·5	1606·5	9,460·5
Average amount of Smoke in Minutes..	3·24	8·24	48·52

Result of Half-hourly Observations—

	Dense.	Medium.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in Minutes....	592·5	2479·5	28,158
Average amount of Smoke in Minutes..	0·57	2 38	27·05

The following is a statement of the action taken under Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (Paragraph 9), relating to the emission of black smoke :—

Letter Notices sent	39
Legal Notices served	16
No. of Firms proceeded against	1

Housing of the Working Classes.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—The houses in Burnley are generally speaking commodious. They are well built and appear to be adequate as regards numbers.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Of the 24,020 dwellings, the following do not quite fit the description given above :—

	No.
One-roomed Dwellings	105
Furnished Dwellings, not necessarily one-roomed	185
(Houses let in Lodgings..... 80)	
Back-to-back Houses	2218

The following dwellings have been closed during the year :—

Compulsory closing under Section 99 of the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871 :—

4, 6 and 8, Victoria Court.

9 and 13, Finsley Alley.

30, Cannon Street.

6, Wilkinson Street.

Voluntary Closing of Houses Let in Lodgings :—

5½, Barnes Street.

11½ and 13½, Back Albion Street.

Conversions of Houses Let in Lodgings to Back-to-Back dwellings and through dwellings, according to their original condition :—

13, 15, 17 and 19, Park Street.

13½, 15½, 17½ and 19½, Park Street.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 on landing between Croft Street and Hatter Street.

14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Croft Street

24, 26, 28 and 32, Hatter Street.

Voluntary Closing of Houses unfit for human habitation :—

3½, Drift Yard.

The following were converted into Houses Let in Lodgings :—

6, Park Street.

14 and 16, Cannon Street

8, Edward Street.

31, Mosley Street.

26, Curzon Street.

39, Bridge Street.

Inspection of Working-Class Dwellings.

Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.—The more unsatisfactory of these dwellings have been frequently visited. 1850 visits have been paid to back-to-back houses, 1132 to furnished rooms, and 7686 to other dwellings. 94 were suspected of being overcrowded, but only 14 were found to be actually in that state when visited, and one legal notice had to be served.

Legal Notices served during the year :—

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices served 361, relating to :—

Defective Water Closets, Tippers, &c.....	136
,, Drains, &c.....	63
,, Dishgrates, Slop-pipes, &c.....	46
,, Ashpits.....	91
,, Yard Flags, Walls, &c.....	37
,, Troughs, Spouts, &c.....	34
,, Cellar Drains, Areas, &c.....	1
Damp House Walls, &c.....	19
Defective Privy Pails, Tanks, &c.....	3
,, Manure Pits	3
Dirty Premises	3
Defective Ventilation	1

The number of defects noticed is 437, but in many cases more than one defect was put on one notice.

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36.

Notices served 93, relating to :—

Insufficient Closet and Ashpit Accommodation.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices served 17, relating to :—

Overcrowding	1
Smoke	16

Byelaws—Houses Let in Lodgings. Notices served, 3.

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871, Section 99.

Notices served 81, relating to :—

Closing 27 dwellings unfit for human habitation.

Dirty Houses.—82 houses were suspected of being dirty, but only 27 were found to be so on inspection. It was not found necessary to serve any legal notices to get these nuisances amended.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 80 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings in accordance with section 50 of the Public Health Act of 1875.

Byelaws have been mad' in accordance with this section and provide :—

(1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for the separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied.
(2) For the registration of houses so let or occupied.
(3) For the inspection of such houses.
(4) For enforcing drainage and the provision of privy accommodation for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses.
(5) For the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises, and for the paving of the courts and the courtyards thereof.
(6) For the giving of notices and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

The 80 houses mentioned are divided into 185 separate tenements. These tenements are for the most part let furnished, and they are divided as follows :—

One roomed	161
Two roomed	19
Three roomed.....	5
Total.....	185

The number of tenements to each house varies from one to forty-three.

Twenty-nine of the above are really one-roomed houses, and only come under the definition of Houses Let in Lodgings because they are let furnished and are let from week to week.

The house with 43 tenements is the old Militia Ba racks in Clifton Square.

The tenements vary in price according to the number and size of the rooms ; the rent varying from 3/– to 5/– a week, which includes the loan of the furniture, generally of a very inferior kind ; the bed and bedding ; curtains and blinds to the windows. These articles,

Houses Let in Lodgings.

which are on loan from the landlord, are presumed to be kept clean by him, as are also common passages, sanitary conveniences, approaches, etc. The rooms of course must be kept clean by the tenant.

In the summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors it will be seen that 1,132 visits have been paid to the furnished rooms during the year, so that these places have been very well looked after and the report from the Inspectors is that they are fairly satisfactory. The common complaint is that the tenants allow the rooms to get dirty if not watched. In some cases the sanitary arrangements have not been satisfactory and action has had to be taken by the Committee.

Total visits to 185 Houses Let in Lodgings.....	1132
Total defects found.....	70
Total defects remedied	62
Not remedied at end of year.....	8

The 70 defects found were as follows :—

Dirty floors.....	3
Intermixing of sexes (Byelaw No. 1)	5
Defective Slop Water Pipes and Drains.....	10
Defective Water Supply.....	1
Limewashing.....	20
Defective Roof, Flags, &c.....	3
Defective W.C.'s	11
Insufficient W.C. Accommodation.....	9
Sundry defects	8
Total.....	70

Occupants.—On making an informal census at the end of the year it was estimated that 449 persons occupied the furnished rooms :—

Total.	Adults.		Infants under 1.	Children 1 to 12.
	Male.	Female.		
449	166	182	17	84

In the above list every p.rson over 12 is counted as an adult in accordance with the byelaw 7, which says that :—

"No lodger shall suffer any person above the age of 12 years to occupy as a sleeping apartment any room let to such lodger, if the room is occupied by more than one person above that age and of the opposite sex."

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Common Lodging Houses.

The registration and supervision of the Common Lodging Houses is under the direction of the Health Committee. Byelaws affecting these places received the sanction ofthe Local Government Board in 1907.

These are :—

(1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging house, and for the separation of the sexes therein ; and
(2) For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses ; and
(3) For the giving of notices and the taking precautions in the case of any infectious disease ; and
(4) Generally for the well-ordering of such houses.

There are eight registered common lodging houses in Burnley, and the whole of them at the beginning of the year were registered for more lodgers than would allow of 400 cubic feet of air space each. Section 152 of the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871, is as follows :—

"It shall not be lawful for any person to suffer any lodgers to use as a sleeping room any room in any house belonging to or occupied by him, unless there are in such room 400 cubic feet of space at least for every person at any time using it as a sleeping room ; and if any person offends against this enactment he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a further penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day during which such offence continues."

The following is a list of the Common Lodging Houses with the number of lodgers for which each is at present registered :—

Lodging House.	No. of Lodgers for which registered.
*Bluebell	47
Water Street	38
*Bank Parade	59
*Bridge Street	55
King's Arms	58
Calder Street	137
Kay Street	230
Curzon Street	13

*Admit Women Lodgers.

Common Lodging Houses.

The Lodging Houses have been periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

Number of visits	423
Defects found	39
These defects were :—	
Water Closets	9
Drains	19
Dirty Condition of Rooms, &c	1
Other Defects.	10

All these were remedied.

In addition to the registered Common Lodging Houses there are a number of unregistered ones, to which 180 visits have been paid. Generally speaking these houses are not satisfactory on account of the class of people who live in them, the want of supervision, and the construction of the buildings. Nine of these places have been Public Houses, the majority being at the time they were licensed, of the lowest class.

Application has been made to register some of them as Common Lodging Houses, but the Health Committee would not entertain these applications. Several night visits have been paid, but no infringement of the law was discovered.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories and Workshops.

Under the Factories and Workshops Acts, 1891, 1895, 1901, and 1907, it is the duty of the Local Sanitary Authority to enforce the sanitary provisions relating to these places.

Number of factories and workshops on register at end of year :—

Factories	162
Bakehouses	227
Milliners and Dressmakers	231
Woodworkers.	41
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	157
Metal Workers	34
Sundries ..	46
Total	908

This list is of necessity an approximate one, as the figures relating to workshops and bakehouses are constantly changing, especially the class of workshops which includes dressmakers. The number of bakehouses is constantly changing, for a bakehouse must be registered if it is a place "in which are baked bread, biscuits, or confectionery, from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived." This definition includes in Burnley a great number of small grocers' and confectioners' shops.

In addition to the inspection by the male sanitary inspectors, a female sanitary inspector has visited those places where females only are employed.

Factory Inspection.

Factory Inspection—

Number of inspections	139
Defects found	44
Legal Notices served	2

List of Defects—

Water Closets defects	10
Defective Drains	10
Other Defects	20
Total	40

Inspection of Bakeries.

Inspection of Bakeries—

Number on Register	227
Number of Visits paid	499

Details of Defects found—

Require Limewashing	25
Defective Water Closets	10
,, Drains	15
,, Ashpits	7
Insufficient Closets	1
Defective Ventilation	3
No Abstract	5
Other Defects	18
Total	84

No Notices have been served on the occupiers of these premises. The defects were remedied without the necessity of sending a notice.

Other Workshops.

Other Workshops—

Inspections	330
Legal Notices served	8

Defects Found—

Defective Water Closets	13
Dirty Workshops .	3
Defective Drains	5
Limewashing required	2
Structural defects—defective floors, roofs, yards, &c.	7
No Abstract	4
Other Defects	23
Total	57

Eight Legal Notices have been served and the defects remedied ; the remainder were remedied without legal notice.

The following is a copy of a table called for annually by the Home Office.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1910,

for the County Borough of Burnley, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories ..... (Including Factory Laundries.)	139	20	0
Workshops ..... (Including Workshop Laundries.)	829	53	0
Workplaces ..... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...
Total.....	968	73	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	12	5	...	0
Want of ventilation	1	1	...	0
Overcrowding	0	0	...	0
Want of drainage of floors	0	0	...	0
Other nuisances	98	96	...	0
†Sanitary accommodation — insufficient	1	1	...	0
†Sanitary accommodation — unsuitable or defective.....	33	33	...	0
†Sanitary accommodation — not separate for sexes.....	1	1	...	0
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	1	1	...	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).....	25	23	...	0
Other Offences—Abstracts..... (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	9	9	9	0
Total	181	170	9	0

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For districts not in London, state here whether section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council ; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

Nature of Work.*	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.							
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers. §	
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.				
		Outworkers. †			Outworkers.			
	Lists. †	Contractors.	Workmen.	Lists.	Contractors.	Workmen.	Received from other Councils.	Forward'd to other Councils.
Wearing apparel—								
(1) making, &c.	6	6	6	13	15	15	...	...
(2) cleaning and washing								
Lace, lace curtains and nets								
Artificial flowers								
Nets, other than wire nets								
Tents								
Sacks								
Furniture and upholstery								
Fur pulling								
Feather sorting								
Umbrellas, &c.								
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.								
Paper bags and boxes								
Basket making								
Brush making								
Racquet and tennis balls								
Stuffed toys								
File making								
Electro-plate								
Cables and chains								
Anchors and grapnels								
Cart gear								
Locks, latches and keys								
Tea picking								
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in r 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists received from those employers who ıe entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous ımber of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer

§ In view of the wide discrepancies found to exist between the totals in the two columns when the returns are ıich have actually been received from or forwarded to other Councils during the year covered by the report.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
Workshops upon Register		736
Bakehouses Overground	223	
,, Underground	4	
Milliners and Dressmakers	231	
Woodworkers	41	
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	157	
Metal Workers	34	
Sundries	46	
Total number of workshops on Register		736

Date, February 10th, 1911.

Note.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report end a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office).)ffice the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces or homework. The duties of f December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all

Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' premises	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.			Outwork in Infected Premises Sections 109, 110.		
Failing to keep or permit inspecti'n of lists.	Failing to send lists.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecuti'ns.	Instances.	Orders made. (S. 110.)	Prosecu (S. 109,
...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...

such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in colum
(or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.
comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those l
returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of
the same outworker's name will often be repeated.
added together, it is desired that care may be taken to give exact figures. Only those addresses should be cou

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Numb
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)		9
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	24
	Reports (of action taken) sent to to H.M. Inspector	19
Other		...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year		...
In use at the end of the year		4

(*Signature*) THOMAS HOLT, M.D., *Medical Officer of Health.*

to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and
If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Ho
Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorand
District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

Canal Boats.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.—Particulars are found of the work done under these Acts in the following extract from a Report and Table supplied to the Local Government Board.

The inspection of Canal Boats forms part of the duties of the Sanitary Inspector, whose salary is inclusive and unapportioned.

316 boats were inspected during the year 1910, against 312 for 1909.

834 adult males, 81 adult females, 4 children of school age, and 23 children under school age were found on board.

Of the various infringements of the Canal Boats Acts none were of a serious nature, and all were soon remedied, five formal notices being required. The rest were all amended on verbal notice being given.

No legal proceedings have had to be taken.

50 of the boats inspected were steamers.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 & 1884.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT to the (1910) Annual Report of the Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority.

Have you Hospital Accommodation for any case of Infectious Disease met with on a Canal Boat in your Sanitary District? Yes.

Is Inspector's remuneration inclusive with payment for other duties? Yes. If special, how much? .....

4	Number of Boats added to Register in 1910
0	Number re-registered owing to Structural Alterations
0	Number re-registered owing to other reasons
131	Total Number registered to 31st December, 1910
72	Total Number of Registrations Cancelled
59	Actual Number of Boats on Register at 31st December, 1910
316	Number of Boats Inspected in 1910
311	Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations
5	Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations

Total Number for which the Cabins were registered, 1,397 persons.

Total Number occupying the Cabins ... 942

Details of Occupation:

Male Adults	834
Female Adults	81
Children of School Age	4
Children under School Age	23
	942

Number of Cases met with.	Details showing Numbers Infringing in respect to—	Number of Cases Remedied.
.....	Registration	.....
.....	Notification of Change of Master	.....
1	Absence of Certificate	1
.....	Certificate not Identifying Owner with Boat	.....
1	Marking	1
.....	Overcrowding	.....
.....	Partition (Regn. 8, b. ii.)	.....
.....	Females over 12 Improperly Occupying	.....
.....	Cleanliness	.....
.....	Painting	.....
.....	Ventilation	.....
3	Dilapidation	2
.....	Removal of Bilge Water	.....
.....	Without Pump	.....
.....	Refusal of Admittance to Inspector	.....
.....	No proper Water Vessel	.....
.....	Without requisite Double Bulkheads	.....
.....	‡Non-notification of Infectious Disease*1	.....
.....	Number of Boats detained for Cleansing (not for I/D.)	.....
5	Total Cases met with.	Total Cases Remedied 4

‡Number of Legal Proceedings taken*2	.....
Number of printed Notice Forms issued	5
Number of Notices attended to	4
Number still corresponding about*3	1

‡ Particulars of these should be given on sheets to be attached. *1State Disease and measures of isolation adopted. *2 State infringements in respect of which taken and results. *3 Reasons for delay in compliance

Offensive Trades

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—These are the trades of blood boiler, tallow melter, fell monger, bone boiler, gut scraper, and gut cleaner, soap boiler, tripe boiler, and knacker. The premises on which these trades are conducted are subject to frequent inspection, and the work may be considered to be fairly well carried out, and with very little nuisance to the inhabitants who live in the neighbourhood. In most of these cases the only way to avoid nuisance is by the suitability and cleanliness of the premises, and by frequent removal of offensive material c rried out in usch a way and at a time as not to cause offence.

Marine Stores	9
Tripe Dressers	7
Blood Boilers	8
Fat Melters	3
Gut Scrapers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fell Monger	1
Tanner	1
Knacker	1
Total	33

Seventy-five visits were paid to the above and the premises were generally found to be in a cleanly and satisfactory condition.

Disinfection.

DISINFECTION.—The usual method of disinfection of houses where infectious diseases have occurred is by means of the formalin spray.

Clothing, bedding, carpets, curtains, &c., are removed in a covered van to the Depôt, and disinfected in an "Equifex" steam disinfector.

The particulars of the work in this department are as follows :—

Visits to Infected Houses		.....	1442
Houses Disinfected. (Rooms—950)		.....	395
Number of times Disinfecting Machine used		.....	83
Schools Disinfected		.....	6
Institutions	do.	.....	2
Carts	do.	.....	1
Beds	do.	.....	97
Mattresses	do.	.....	8
Pillows	do.	.....	210
Blankets	do.	.....	51
Sheets	do.	.....	49
Coverlets	do.	.....	67
Articles of Clothing Disinfected		.....	309
Carpets Disinfected		.....	14
Visits to Consumption Cases		.....	157
Measles Cases Visited		.....	644

Cleansing of Persons' Act.

Cleansing of Persons' Act, 1897.—Under this Act, which the Burnley Local Sanitary Authority has adopted, means of cleansing persons infected with vermin are provided, but no one has availed themselves of them during the year. The arrangements for carrying out this cleansing, as before pointed out, are not satisfactory.

LIST OF POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS DURING 1910.

Date of Decision.	Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Offence.	Result.
1910.			
Jan. 11th ..	Public Health Act, 1875	Blocked Drain	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done.
Jan. 19th ..	Food and Drugs Acts	Margarine	£5 and costs or two months.
Jan. 26th ..	Public Health Act, 1875	Non-removal of Manure	10/- including costs.
Feb. 16th ..	Do. do.	Black Smoke	Dismissed.
Feb. 16th ..	Do. do.	Non-removal of Manure	10/- and costs—19/- in all.
March 2nd ..	Do. do.	Defective Manure Pit	Work done. Withdrawn on payment of costs.
April 20th ..	Notification of Births Act, 1907	Non-notification of Birth.....	Dismissed on payment of costs.
June 8th ..	Food and Drugs Acts	Adulteration of Milk.....	10/- and costs—18/- in all.
June 29th ..	Public Health Act, 1875	Non-removal of Manure	10/- and costs.
Aug. 31st ..	Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops Order	Deficiency of Airspace in Cowshed	Adjourned 6 months for alterations to be carried out.
Sept. 7th ..	Food and Drugs Acts	Milk	10/- and costs—18/- in all.
Sept. 21st ..	Do. do.	Milk	10/- including costs.
Sept. 21st ..	Do. do.	Milk	20/- and costs—30/6 in all.
Sept. 21st ..	Midwives' Act, 1902	Attending Women Habitually and for gain	Withdrawn on payment of costs and on the understanding not to attend women except as provided by the Act.
Sept. 21st ..	Do. do.	Do. do. do. ..	Do. do. do.
Sept. 21st ..	Do. do.	Do. do. do. ..	Do. do. do.
Sept. 21st ..	Do. do.	Do. do. do. ..	10/- and costs.
Oct. 19th ..	Public Health Act, 1875	Nuisance—Slop-pipe, etc.	Work done. Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Nov. 2nd ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do. do.
Dec. 7th ..	Do. do.	Non-removal of Manure	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

APPENDIX.

TABLE X. Shewing the Causes of Death for the year 1910, at various ages.

TABLE XI. Shewing the Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality in Burnley for the last twenty-nine years.

TABLE XII. Being Table I of the Local Government Board, shewing Population, Number of Deaths, Number of Births, Number of Deaths of Children under one, &c., for the last ten years.

TABLE XIII. Being Table III of the Local Government Board, shewing numbers of cases of Infectious Disease notified, with their respective ages.

TABLE XIV. Being Table IV of the Local Government Board, shewing causes of death, and deaths in Public Institutions.

TABLE XV. Being Table V of the Local Government Board, shewing causes of death of children under one year of age, and the ages in weeks and months.

TABLE XVI. Shewing the Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infantile Mortality, Diarrhœa Deaths, &c., for each of the twelve wards.

RETURN SUPPLIED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED, AND DEATHS.

METEOROLOGY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN IN BURNLEY AT SCHOOL AGE (5-15) FOR THE LAST 29 YEARS.

REPORT TO EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TABLE X.—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR 1910.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1.	1 and 5.	5 and 15.	15 and 25.	25 and 45.	45 and 65.	Over 65.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Sanatorium.
Males	893	893	..	256	135	26	38	83	214	141	114	36	5
Females	854	..	854	196	122	33	36	105	191	171	74	26	13
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	23	9	14	2	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	16	9	7	2	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Enteric Fever	6	2	4	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3
Measles	56	31	25	19	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	31	12	19	10	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	5	..	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1
Other Septic Diseases	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Tetanus	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	5	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Rheumatism	13	6	7	..	..	..	3	2	7	1	4	1	..
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	141	68	73	99	32	1	..	1	6	2	9	..	..
Syphilis	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases—													
Lungs	109	65	44	1	2	6	17	49	34	..	26	1	..
General	6	4	2	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Intestines	26	16	10	12	8	3	1	1	1	..	..	5	..
Meningitis	18	12	6	8	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Osseous	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..
Abscesses	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Cystitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases—													
Pneumonia	97	64	33	11	13	2	8	19	31	13	13	..	..
Bronchitis	229	120	109	74	50	5	1	4	45	50	17	2	..
Asthma	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pleurisy	5	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Emphysema	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Laryngitis	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease	134	66	68	..	1	1	6	19	72	35	20	..	..
Endocarditis (Malignant)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Aneurysm	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Arterio Schlerosis	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..
Phlebitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy	64	31	33	..	..	..	..	3	28	33	10	..	..
Stomach—													
Gastritis	29	19	10	18	4	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..
Gastric Ulcer	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	2	..
Dyspepsia	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Intestinal Diseases—													
Appendicitis	10	6	4	..	1	5	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Obstruction	14	7	7	1	..	..	2	2	5	4	..	6	..
Peritonitis	6	..	6	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	3	..

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR 1910—Continued.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1.	1 and 5.	5 and 15.	15 and 25.	25 and 45.	45 and 65.	Over 65.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Sanatorium.
Liver—													
Hepatitis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..
Jaundice	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Suppurative Cholecystitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Acute Atrophy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ascites	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Gallstones	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..
Urinary System—													
Nephritis	33	14	19	4	..	1	..	12	11	5	5	1	..
Calculus (Renal)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cystic Degeneration of Kidney	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Urethra	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Female Reproductive System—													
Retroflexion of Uterus	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suppurative Oophoritis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Strangulated Hernia of Ovary	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Uterine Hæmorrhage	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nervous System—													
Meningitis	21	9	12	5	13	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Tumours	5	1	4	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Softening	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Dementia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Neuritis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Convulsions	20	9	11	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Epilepsy	7	4	3	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	4	..	..
Locomotor Ataxia	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Disseminated Schlerosis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Paraphlegia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hemiplegia	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Landry's Paralysis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	52	32	20	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Congenital Defects—													
Spina Bifida	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocephalus	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart	5	3	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaundice	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrush	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imperforate Anus	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Malformation of Brain	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	17	13	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anaemia	6	1	5	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	..
Goitre	9	3	6	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	1	..	..
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hœmorrhagic Diathesis	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lymphadenoma	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rickets	5	3	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR 1910—Continued.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1.	1 and 5.	5 and 15.	15 and 25.	25 and 45.	45 and 65.	Over 65.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Sanatorium.
Debility	58	25	33	46	10	..	..	..	1	1	7	3	..
Want of Breast Milk	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teething	11	7	4	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Age	100	40	60	..	..	..	..	..	11	89	32	..	..
Malignant Diseases—													
Cancer—Reproductive	33	1	32	..	..	..	..	6	19	8	5	3	..
Alimentary	47	21	26	..	..	..	..	4	26	17	8	3	..
Urinary	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Skin	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..
Larynx	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Sarcoma (Brain)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tumour	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Parturition—													
Post Partum Hæmorrhage	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ante Partum Hæmorrhage	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Placenta Praevia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Uraemia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Eclampsia	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Abortion	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Sepsis	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hernia	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	3	..
Diabetes	11	4	7	..	..	..	2	1	6	2	..	1	..
Gangrene	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Tonsillitis	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Ear—													
Middle Ear Disease	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Mastoiditis	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inquests—													
Accidental Death	44	26	18	7	7	6	3	7	10	4	2	14	..
Suicide	14	10	4	..	..	..	1	4	7	2	1	..	..
Found drowned	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Natural Causes	41	31	10	3	1	1	4	7	14	11	4	1	..
Manslaughter	3	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Homicide	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executed	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uncertified	17	13	4	10	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Ill-defined Causes of Death—													
Croup	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1747	893	854	452	257	59	74	188	405	312	188	62	18

Table XI.—Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality in Burnley for the last 29 years.

On comparing this Table with previous Annual Reports, and also with Table I of the Local Government Board Reports on page 100, the estimated populations for many of the years will be found to vary greatly. This is especially noticeable between the years 1891 and 1901. Between the years 1881 and 1891 the population had increased at the rate of 48 per cent., and as the customary method of estimating populations is to assume that the increase is at an even rate, the population estimated in this way in 1901 should have been 128,000. However, when the census came to be taken, the population was found to be only 97,043, which figure is given on the following table, and the rate of increase therefore was found to have been only 11 per cent., as compared with 48 per cent. in the previous decade. I have, therefore, estimated the population for the various years between 1891 and 1901 on this basis of 11 per cent. increase. This, of course, has reduced the previous estimations of those years to a marked extent, and has in a corresponding manner increased the birth rates and also the death rates, which will be found to be different on comparison. Of course, the figures for the infantile mortality are not an estimation, but are calculated each year on numbers that are known, *i.e.* number of births, and number of deaths of children under one.

Year.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
1882	61,695	41·8	23·5	204
1883	64,509	40·1	23·7	201
1884	67,322	39·3	23·8	221
1885	70,135	37·8	21·2	186
1886	72,949	35·4	23·6	246
1887	75,761	36·0	20·7	214
1888	78,574	36·4	21·3	204
1889	81,388	37·2	23·2	225
1890	84,201	34·1	22·5	220
1891	87,016	36·0	23·1	221
1892	88,019	35·9	20·9	189
1893	89,022	35·4	22·8	227
1894	90,024	34·5	19·9	174
1895	91,027	35·0	25·6	249
1896	92,030	34·6	20·2	173
1897	93,033	33·8	22·1	223
1898	94,036	31·9	19·0	194
1899	95,039	29·9	23·6	273
1900	96 041	30·5	19·7	208
1901	97,043	27·5	18·9	227
1902	98,193	29·6	19·2	175
1903	99,344	27·5	19·0	216
1904	100,494	27·2	20·0	232
1905	101,693	26·5	16·8	174
1906	102,914	27·5	19·7	212
1907	103,947	28·7	17·4	156
1908	105,100	28·2	17·9	201
1909	106,267	24·9	16·0	157
1910	107,448	24·9	16·2	168

TABLE XII.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

(Being Table I. of the Local Government Board).

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deatns of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						
		Number.	Rate. *	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate. *				Number.	Rate.*
900	100,000	2934	29·3	611	208	1992	19·9	308	92	...	1900	19·0
901	97,500	2680	27·5	609	227	1948	20·0	301	100	...	1848	18·8
902	99,000	2906	29·6	511	175	2008	22·3	330	110	...	1898	19·2
903	99,000	2713	27·5	586	216	1962	19·8	344	115	...	1847	19·0
904	99,000	2685	27·2	625	232	2066	20·9	376	125	...	1941	20·0
905	100,000	2667	26·6	465	174	1799	18·0	379	119	...	1680	16·8
906	102,914	2838	27·5	612	215	2144	20·8	448	134	20	2030	19·7
907	103,947	2987	28·7	468	156	1933	18·6	439	142	19	1810	17·4
908	105,100	2967	28·2	598	201	2039	19·0	448	168	20	1891	17·9
909	106,267	2656	24·9	417	157	1851	17·4	450	159	13	1705	16·0
erages years 0-1909	101,272	2803	27·6	550	196	1974	19·5	382	126	...	1855	18·3
910	107,448	2677	24·9	452	168	1886	17·5	420	152	13	1747	16·2

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10, and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term " Non-residents " is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there ; and by the term " Residents " is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The " Public institutions " to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 4,015

At Census of 1901—

Total population at all ages 97,043
Number of inhabited houses 21,194
Average number of persons per house.. 4·578

TABLE XIII.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1910.

(Being Table III of the Local Government Board.)

Name of District—County Borough of Burnley.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Not Stated.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-Pox.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	91	1	40	37	10	3	...	...	35
Erysipelas.....	108	1	...	5	8	74	11	9	15
Scarlet Fever	418	3	141	228	22	9	1	14	186
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	32	...	1	13	5	8	...	5	32
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	15	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	2
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Phthisis.....	199	1	3	13	40	136	...	6	...
Total.....	864	6	185	296	91	239	12	25	256

*Total Notifications received, 225.

Isolation Hospital—Burnley District Sanatorium. Total available beds, 116. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 4.

Table XIV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1910.

(Being Table IV. of the Local Government Board.)

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occuring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the district
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	56	19	35	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	23	2	14	7	...	...	...	10
Whooping Cough	31	10	20	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	16	2	12	2	...	...	...	5
Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fever (Typhus)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, (Enteric)	6	...	...	...	3	3	...	7
,, (Other continued)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	5	1	1	...	...	2	1	2
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	141	99	32	1	...	7	2	18
Gastritis	29	18	4	...	...	5	2	...
Puerperal Fever	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	2
Erysipelas	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	109	1	2	6	17	83	...	44
Other Tubercular Diseases)	56	23	13	7	3	7	3	12
Cancer (Malignant Disease)	89	...	...	...	1	59	29	34
Bronchitis	229	74	50	5	1	49	50	28
Pneumonia	97	11	13	2	8	50	13	20
Pleurisy	5	1	1	...	...	3	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	5	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver)	7	...	...	...	...	6	1	1
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	16	...	...	...	3	13	...	1
Heart Diseases	134	...	1	1	6	91	35	31
Accidents	44	7	7	6	3	17	4	21
Suicides	14	...	...	...	1	11	2	4
Nephritis	33	4	...	1	...	23	5	6
Old Age	100	...	...	...	...	11	89	60
Apoplexy	64	...	...	...	...	31	33	15
All other causes	377	126	49	18	25	120	39	97
All causes	1747	452	257	59	74	593	312	420

Table XV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

(Being Table V. of the Local Government Board).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.																	
Certified	70	13	20	11	114	39	41	32	31	25	28	30	32	24	18	28	442
Uncertificated	4	1		..	5	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	10
i. Common Infectious Diseases.																	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	4	2	5	19
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	10
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases.																	
Diarrhœa, all forms	..	..	1	2	3	8	14	14	10	9	12	9	4	8	4	4	99
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	4	..	4	3	1	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	18
iii. Wasting Diseases.																	
Premature Birth	41	5	1	1	48	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Congenital Defects	15	3	3	2	23	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Injury at Birth	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	..	1	..	..	1	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	6	3	8	4	21	5	8	1	4	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	46
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.																	
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	1	8
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica		..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	12
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	4
v. Other Causes.																	
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	5
Convulsions	4	..	1	..	5	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	13
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	6	5	8	6	4	10	5	12	3	74
Laryngitis		..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	4	11
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other Causes	5	2	1	..	8	1	2	3	4	3	2	5	5	..	..	1	34
	74	14	20	11	119	40	41	33	31	25	30	30	32	24	19	28	452

District of BURNLEY.

Births in the year—Legitimate 2,535
Illegitimate 142

Population (estimated to middle of 1910).... 107,448
Deaths in the year of—Legitimate Infants .. 411
Illegitmate Infants .. 41

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—1,747.

TABLE XVI.—PARTICULARS OF THE TWELVE WARDS.

WARDS.	Population.	Acreage.	Acreage built upon.	Density of portion built upon.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Morbidity Rate.	Mortality Rate.	Diarrhœa Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
St. Andrew's ...	14079	823	166	84·7	21·4	12·1	98	6·96	·14	0·42	135
Daneshouse	9584	140	84	114·0	19·8	10·7	34	3·54	·52	0·79	142
Stoneyholme ...	7374	540	90	81·9	19·3	11·5	28	3·89	·54	1·08	216
St. Peter's.....	6496	114	91	71·3	33·1	20·0	30	4·62	·46	2·15	172
St. Paul's.....	8015	152	105	76·3	28·8	19·9	48	6·00	·75	3·87	272
Fulledge	9949	425	103	96·5	25·9	12·7	85	8·54	·30	0·40	131
Burnley Wood...	9895	166	95	104·1	22·6	12·5	59	5·96	·19	0·91	181
Healey	8083	364	110	73·4	20·6	11·5	28	3·48	·27	0·99	149
Trinity	8595	93	93	91·3	24·4	12·9	39	4·53	·45	1·62	157
Whittlefield	5787	175	74	78·2	25·2	15·9	41	5·96	·86	2·07	143
Gannow.....	9824	496	84	116·9	30·9	17·4	62	6·31	·51	1·02	164
Lowerhouse	9767	527	150	65·1	25·0	11·0	90	9·21	1·23	0·92	106
Totals for the town as a whole	107448	4015	1245	86·3	24·9	16·2	665	6·18	·49	1·31	168

RETURN of the number of cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE

REPORTED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1910,

AND OF DEATHS FROM THE DISEASES NOTIFIED.

	Cases notified in 1910.	Deaths registered in 1910.
Small-pox	1	...
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	418	23
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	91	16
Typhus Fever	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	32	6
Continued Fever	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...
Puerperal Fever	15	5
Cholera.	...	...
Erysipelas	108	3
Plague	...	...
*Tuberculosis of the Lung	199	109

* Total number of notifications received, 225.

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Observations.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY is at Queen's Park. It is attached to the Meteorological Office and is called an Auxiliary Climatological Station. The results of the observations are sent to that office, and monthly returns are published from all the places that supply readings. A weekly return of temperature and rainfall is also sent by us for the use of the Registrar General, and is published in a weekly return sent out from his office.

The Instruments consist of a Kew pattern barometer—this is in the potting shed—the reservoir is 458 feet above sea level, and in the enclosure are the following :—

In the Stephenson Screen { Wet Bulb Thermometer. / Dry Bulb ,, / Maximum ,, / Minimum ,,

Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer.
Grass Minimum Thermometer.
Earth Thermometers—1 foot.
4 foot.
Sunshine Recorder. (Campbell Stokes).
Rain Guage. (8 inches in diameter).

The floor of the Stephenson screen is 461 feet above sea level.

The Readings are taken daily at 9 o'clock a.m., and the results are posted each day in front of the Town Hall, and published on the Wednesday in each of the two local papers.

SUMMARY OF READINGS FOR THE YEAR.

Barometer.—The mean reading was 29·861 inches ; highest reading 30·637 on March 31st, lowest reading 28·554 on November 7th.

Temperature.—The highest temperature in the shade recorded was 78·5° on July 13th ; the lowest temperature being 11·0° on January 27th. The mean temperature for the year was 47·0°, the mean daily range being 12·8°. The lowest reading of the Grass Thermometer was 7·0° on January 22nd, the number of days of ground frost being 109.

Rainfall.—The total amount of rain for the year was 48·04 inches, the highest amount in one day being 1·86 inches on November 10th, the number of rainy days has been 209. The mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. was 82·3 per cent.

Meteorological Observations.

Sunshine.—The total amount of bright sunshine registered was 1,144 hours, highest amount in one day 14 hours 25 minutes on July 14th. The mean reading of the Solar Radiation thermometer was 88·0°, the highest reading being 132° on July 10th.

Earth Thermometers.—The mean reading of the 1-foot thermometer was 46·6°, mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 46·9°.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF READINGS.

January.—Mean reading of barometer 29·778 inches. Mean range for the month 1·840 inches. Mean temperature in shade 35·6°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 41·2°. Total rainfall 5·60 inches on 21 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 91·0 per cent. Bright sunshine 30 hours 35 minutes, greatest amount 5 hours 35 minutes on the 25th. 16 days without sun.

February.—Mean reading of barometer 29·523 inches. Mean range for the month 1·344 inches. Mean temperature in shade 39·2°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 39·5°. Total rainfall 5·06 inches on 25 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 93·0 per cent. Bright sunshine 46 hours 50 minutes, greatest amount 6 hours 45 minutes on the 27th. 7 days without sun.

March.—Mean reading of barometer 30·147 inches. Mean range for the month 1·013 inches. Mean temperature in shade 41·9°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 40·3°. Total rainfall 1·25 inches on 12 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 81·9 per cent. Bright sunshine 108 hours 20 minutes, greatest amount 8 hours 25 minutes on the 28th. 4 days without sun.

April.—Mean reading of barometer 29·813 inches. Mean range for the month 1·539 inches. Mean temperature in shade 42·6°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 42·2°. Total rainfall 3·95 inches on 19 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 82·2 per cent. Bright sunshine 99 hours 20 minutes, greatest amount 10 hours 20 minutes on the 14th. 5 days without sun.

May.—Mean reading of barometer 29·900 inches. Mean range for the month 1·043 inches. Mean temperature in shade 50·2°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 45·3°. Total rainfall 3·11 inches on 16 days. Mean relative humidity at 9(0 a.m. 77·0 per cent. Bright sunshine 180 huors 5 minutes, greatest amount 13 hours 45 minutes on the 22nd. 3 days without sun.

June.—Mean reading of barometer 29·893 inches. Mean range for the month 0·931 inches. Mean temperature in shade 56·4°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 50·9°. Total rainfall 2·75 inches on 13 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m 75·0 per cent. Bright sunshine 150 hours 46 minutes, greatest amount 12 hours 45 minutes on the 7th. 2 days without sun.

July.—Mean reading of barometer 29·864 inches. Mean range for the month 0·815 inches. Mean temperature in shade 56·2°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 53·5°. Total rainfall 4·16 inches on 13 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 74·0 per cent. Bright sunshine 165 hours 40 minutes, greatest amount 14 hours 25 minutes on the 14th. 3 days without sun.

Meteorological Observations.

August.—Mean reading of barometer 29·835 inches. Mean range for the month 0·690 inches. Mean temperature in shade 57·8°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 54·9°. Total rainfall 6·97 inches on 23 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 79·6 per cent. Bright sunshine 117 hours 32 minutes, greatest amount 12 hours 50 minutes on the 10th. 1 day without sun.

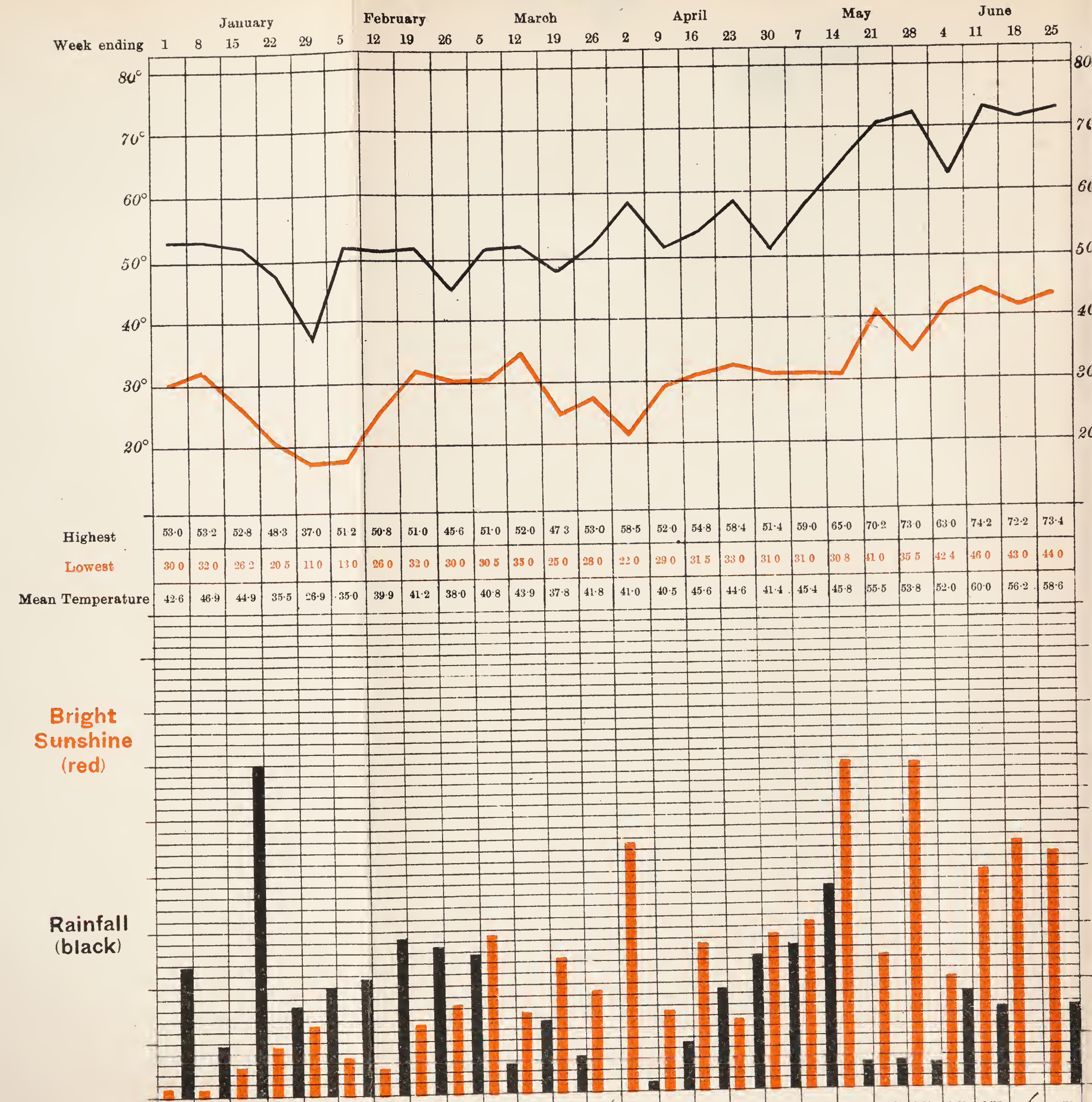
September.—Mean reading of barometer 30·250 inches. Mean range for the month 0·738 inches. Mean temperature in shade 56·0°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 53·8°. Total rainfall 0·47 inches on 6 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 80·6 per cent. Bright sunshine 110 hours 30 minutes, greatest amount 8 hours 50 minutes on the 5th. 6 days without sun.

October.—Mean reading of barometer 30·070 inches. Mean range for the month 0·913 inches. Mean temperature in shade 50·0°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 52·1°. Total rainfall 3·82 inches on 13 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 84·3 per cent. Bright sunshine 70 hours 0 minutes, greatest amount 8 hours 5 minutes on the 1st. 6 days without sun.

November.—Mean reading of barometer 29·624 inches. Mean range for the month 1·647 inches. Mean temperature in shade 36·1°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 46·5°. Total rainfall 5·47 inches on 20 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 85·6 per cent. Bright sunshine 42 hours 50 minutes, greatest amount 5 hours 50 minutes on the 20th. 11 days without sun.

December.—Mean reading of barometer 29·641 inches. Mean range for the month 1·529 inches. Mean temperature in shade 42·1°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 43·0°. Total rainfall 5·43 inches on 26 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 88·0 per cent. Bright sunshine 13 hours 35 minutes, greatest amount 2 hours 30 minutes on the 27th. 18 days without sun.

Weekly Report of Meteorological Observations.

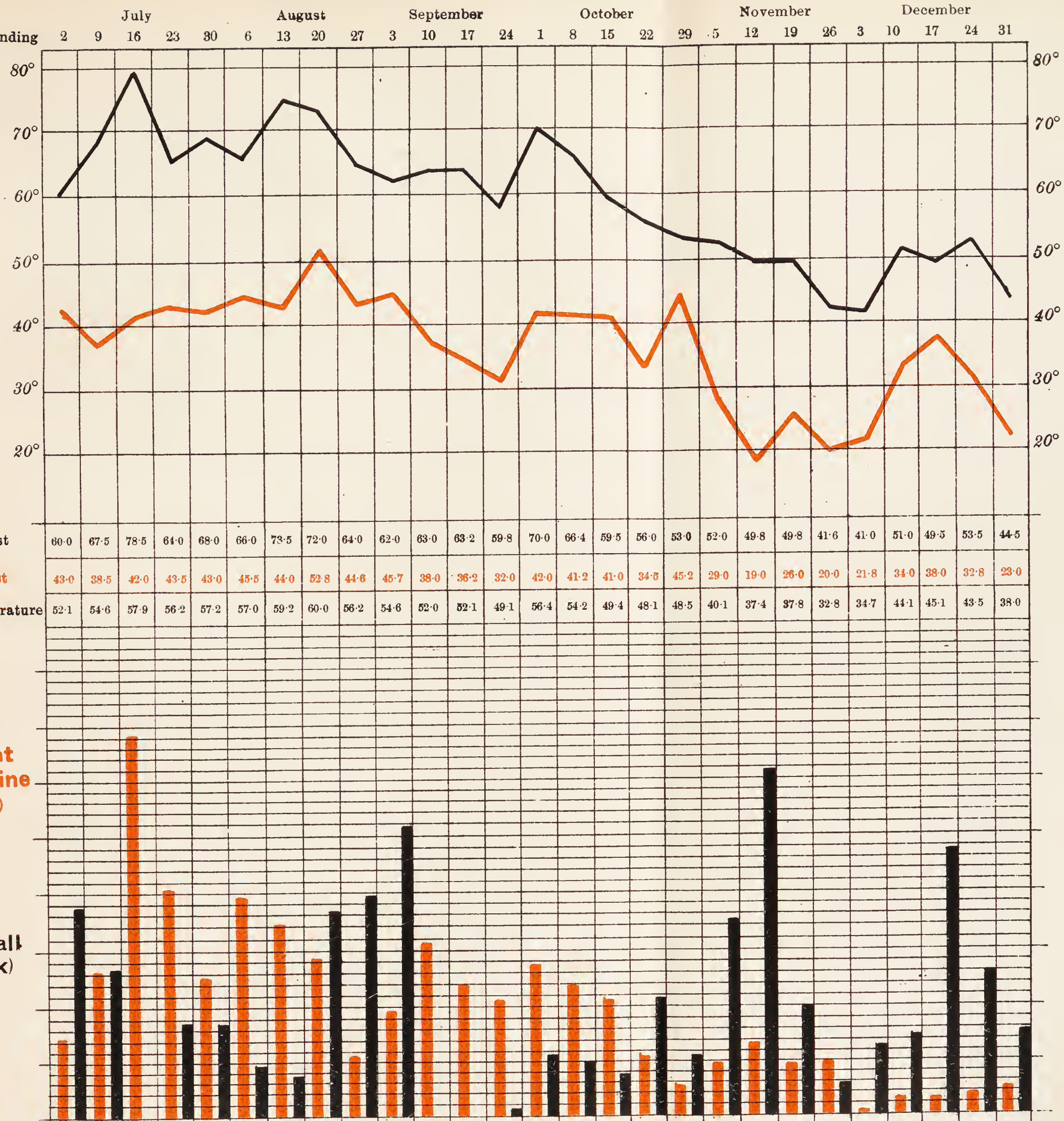


Week ending	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25
Highest	53·0	53·2	52·8	48·3	37·0	51·2	50·8	51·0	45·6	51·0	52·0	47·3	53·0	58·5	52·0	54·8	58·4	51·4	59·0	65·0	70·2	73·0	63·0	74·2	72·2	73·4
Lowest	30·0	32·0	26·2	20·5	11·0	13·0	26·0	32·0	30·0	30·5	35·0	25·0	28·0	22·0	29·0	31·5	33·0	31·0	31·0	30·8	41·0	35·5	42·4	46·0	43·0	44·0
Mean Temperature	42·6	46·9	44·9	35·5	26·9	35·0	39·9	41·2	38·0	40·8	43·9	37·8	41·8	41·0	40·5	45·6	44·6	41·4	45·4	45·8	55·5	53·8	52·0	60·0	56·2	58·6
Rainfall in inches	1·19	0·47	3·09	0·82	1·00	1·08	1·42	1·35	1·28	0·29	0·68	0·32	/	0·03	0·48	0·93	1·21	1·33	1·85	0·25	0·26	0·21	0·91	0·75	/	0·78
Bright Sunshine	1h 20m	1h 5m	5h 20m	8h 56m	13h 10m	7h 32m	5h 10m	13h 25m	16h 5m	28h 46m	15h 0m	24h 30m	18h 3m	45h 25m	15h 0m	27h 0m	13h 30m	28h 5m	30h 41m	59h 20m	25h 25m	59h 5m	20h 40m	40h 10m	44h 35m	43h 45m
Barometer—Highest Reading	30·329	30·539	30·150	30·017	29·953	29·881	30·270	29·548	29·076	30·148	30·068	30·110	30·551	30·635	30·104	30·128	30·237	30·241	30·361	30·302	30·011	30·367	29·868	30·105	30·369	30·287
Lowest Reading	29·434	30·143	29·655	29·379	28·683	29·259	29·351	28·926	29·686	29·563	29·622	29·817	30·144	30·224	29·689	29·039	29·857	29·192	29·338	29·621	29·726	29·941	29·324	29·822	29·880	29·475
Mean Reading	29·912	30·361	29·816	29·619	29·926	29·645	29·851	29·170	29·351	29·893	29·891	30·178	30·392	30·455	29·939	29·479	29·976	29·689	29·837	29·892	29·828	30·180	29·632	29·961	30·199	29·863
Highest Solar Reading	78·0	63·0	72·0	73·0	76·0	75·0	69·0	93·0	91·0	86·0	91·0	93·0	100·0	107·0	101·0	105·0	106·0	110·0	114·0	138·0	122·0	124·0	117·0	121·0	125·0	124·0
Lowest Reading on Grass	23·0	27·5	20·0	14·5	8·0	10·0	21·0	32·0	24·8	26·0	29·5	20·4	22·5	15·5	22·0	26·0	26·0	26·5	26·0	24·5	35·0	31·5	40·4	43·8	36·0	40·0
Mean of Four Foot	41·3	41·2	41·6	41·7	40·8	39·4	38·8	39·6	40·1	40·0	40·1	40·7	41·0	41·3	41·3	41·6	42·6	43·5	43·7	43·9	45·1	47·2	49·0	48·6	50·7	51·9
Mean Relative Humidity	88·9	95·4	88·9	86·9	90·4	91·4	91·2	86·4	83·5	85·7	88·9	78·2	85·0	74·5	80·3	81·5	86·5	82·8	78·6	76·5	84·1	70·3	78·7	77·9	70·7	79·0

Bright Sunshine (red)

Rainfall (black)

Weekly Report of Meteorological Observations.



Week ending	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
Highest	60·0	67·5	78·5	64·0	68·0	66·0	73·5	72·0	64·0	62·0	63·0	63·2	59·8	70·0	66·4	59·5	56·0	53·0	52·0	49·8	49·8	41·6	41·0	51·0	49·5	53·5	44·5
Lowest	43·0	38·5	42·0	43·5	43·0	45·5	44·0	52·8	44·6	45·7	38·0	36·2	32·0	42·0	41·2	41·0	34·5	45·2	29·0	19·0	26·0	20·0	21·8	34·0	38·0	32·8	23·0
Mean Temperature	52·1	54·6	57·9	56·2	57·2	57·0	59·2	60·0	56·2	54·6	52·0	52·1	49·1	56·4	54·2	49·4	48·1	48·5	40·1	37·4	37·8	32·8	34·7	44·1	45·1	43·5	38·0

Bright Sunshine (red)

Rainfall (black)

Rainfall in inches	1·88	1·32	/	0·88	0·87	0·47	0·36	1·81	1·96	2·59	/	/	0·07	0·57	0·50	0·39	1·09	0·53	1·72	3·09	1·01	0·28	0·65	0·71	2·36	1·30	0·76
Bright Sunshine	14h 13m	26h 1m	68h 10m	40h 50m	25h 40m	39h 25m	34h 37m	28h 30m	11h 52m	18h 50m	31h 41m	5m	21h 25m	27h 45m	23h 55m	25m	10h 38m	5h 36m	9h 55m	13h 1m	9h 52m	10h 0m	0h 35m	2h 50m	2h 55m	3h 48m	4h 2m
Barometer—Highest Reading	30·156	29·630	30·170	30·067	29·890	29·904	30·120	30·065	29·992	30·311	30·347	30·599	30·400	30·267	30·538	30·561	30·233	30·192	30·048	30·096	30·195	30·201	30·146	29·569	29·336	30·135	30·417
Lowest Reading	29·663	29·433	30·004	29·490	29·355	29·631	29·859	29·604	29·496	29·483	30·236	30·245	30·096	29·861	29·840	29·725	29·648	29·847	28·989	28·554	28·856	29·885	29·463	28·888	28·921	29·678	29·655
Mean Reading	29·959	29·544	30·086	29·816	29·687	29·734	30·006	29·870	29·768	29·956	30·298	30·349	30·323	30·061	30·249	30·135	29·939	30·003	29·452	29·506	29·508	30·029	29·926	29·211	29·140	30·007	30·125
Highest Solar Reading	124·0	120·0	128·0	127·0	124·0	123·0	126·0	123·0	113·0	120·0	120·0	121·0	113·0	116·0	110·0	100·0	102·0	89·0	81·0	80·0	69·0	73·0	53·0	61·0	71·0	69·0	72·0
Lowest Reading on Grass	36·5	34·0	35·5	36·0	38·0	39·0	37·0	47·2	40·0	35·0	32·5	29·5	27·0	35·6	34·2	35·4	27·0	40·2	21·0	13·5	18·0	12·8	15·0	32·2	36·0	27·4	16·5
Mean of Four Foot	52·4	52·7	52·9	54·2	54·3	54·6	54·8	55·2	55·2	54·9	54·4	54·4	53·4	52·8	52·9	52·8	51·9	51·0	50·0	48·4	46·5	45·0	43·6	42·2	43·0	43·5	43·5
Mean Relative Humidity	82·8	79·8	63·4	73·6	80·1	74·5	81·4	78·5	83·0	83·4	76·1	83·9	79·9	82·0	85·7	76·7	89·8	81·9	87·8	90·6	82·3	78·2	73·9	88·5	87·2	93·4	83·6

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

EMPLOYMENT OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Infantile Mortality.

The following figures are a continuation of a similar series of figures given in last year's report. They have been obtained by the three Health Visitors when visiting the houses where births have occurred. The primary object of the visit is an instructional one on the part of the visitor, and she is particularly instructed not to let the questions appear to be of an inquisitorial character. Hence many of the answers to the questions are "not stated." Large numbers under the various headings of "not stated" interfere greatly with the accuracy of the deductions which may be drawn, but it is satisfactory to note that there is a marked reduction of these on last year's figures. The number of births "not visited" include a few born in the Workhouse, but is composed mostly of those whose position in life was such that a visit from a Health Visitor would not serve any useful purpose.

Total children born during 1909	2656
Illegitimate	141
Not visited.....	147
Not found, or left town during the year	111
Total deaths within a year of birth of those born during 1909.....	414
Deaths of illegitimate children.....	41
Number of twin births.....	32
Number of first-born children	570
Number of legitimate children enquired into.....	2271
Number of illegitimate children enquired into.....	125
Total.....	2396
Number of deaths of legitimate children.....	373
Number of deaths of illegitimate children	41
Total.....	414

Infantile Mortality.

Infantile death rate of total children enquired into 172 per 1000 births.

,,	,,	legitimate	,,	165	,,
,,	,,	illegitimate	,,	328	,,

Occupation of Parents.—The occupations of 2364 mothers have been enquired into. The disparity between this number and the one given above is accounted for by there being 32 twin births.

In the following table the mothers who are shewn as engaged in some occupation outside the home are those who have been engaged in that occupation during pregnancy ; the rest are called housewives. The "other occupations" given in the table include laundresses, hawkers, rag sorters, charwomen, and domestic servants.

The period of time that the working mothers stayed at home after confinement is approximately as follows :—

Under two months	146
Two to three months	125
Three to four months.....	89
Four to five months.....	65
Five to six months.....	58
Not commenced work at six months' end.....	451
Not stated.....	186
Total.....	1120

FEEDING.—The following figures shew how the children were fed, from enquiries made at the end of six months :—

Breast fed	877
Mixed.....	905
Artificial	556
Not stated.....	58
Total.....	2396

Infantile Mortality.

ATTENDANT AT BIRTH.

Medical Men	1053
Midwives and other women	1299
Not stated	12
Total	2364

NURSING.—When a mother returns to work the child is generally nursed by a relative, if no relative is available the child may be nursed out, that is, it is taken in the morning to a neighbouring house and left there all day, being fetched home again when the mother has finished work. In many cases, however, the child stays all week and is brought home only for the week ends.

The following figures show how the children of working mothers were nursed, a result of the enquiries at the end of six months. Many of those shown as nursed by the mother died before reaching the age of six months.

Nursed at Home—		
By Mother	569	
Grandmother	67	
Other relative	25	
	—	661
Nursed out—		
By Grandmother	64	
Aunt	9	
Other persons	187	
	—	260
Total		921
Nursing not stated		199
Total		1120

HOUSES.—The majority of the houses in Burnley are substantially built, consisting of four rooms, and are self-contained. During this period it is estimated that there were in Burnley :—

Infantile Mortality.

Single rooms	102
Back-to-back	2208
Other dwellings	21495
Total	23805

The following is a list of the different classes of houses in which these children were born :—

Single Rooms (Houses Let in Lodgings)	43
Back-to-back	414
Other dwellings	1901
Not stated	6
Total	2364

DEATHS of children who were born during the year 1909, and who died before they were a year old.

Number born.		Number died.		Rate per thousand born.
2396	...	414	...	172

The rates for the Calendar Years 1908 and 1909 were 201 and 157, which gives an average of 179.

The diseases from which these children died are :—

Diarrhoea	49
Bronchitis	79
Premature Birth	67
Debility	47
Congenital Defects	27
Convulsions	15
Pneumonia	16
Tabes Mesenterica	8
Whooping Cough	12
Suffocated	8
Meningitis	5
Syphilis	7

Infantile Mortality.

General Tuberculosis	4
Measles	19
Erysipelas	1
Phthisis	1
Tubercular Meningitis	8
Natural Causes	3
Teething	7
Gastritis	9
Nephritis	2
Rickets	1
Injury at Birth	3
Jaundice	2
Diphtheria	1
Pleurisy	1
Scarlet Fever	3
Dyspepsia	1
Influenza	1
Laryngitis	1
Uncertified	6
Total	414

Inquests were held on eleven of the above, and six were uncertified, the causes of death being given as shewn on the registration returns.

The ages at which these children died are :—

Under 1 month	117
Between 1 and 2 months	52
,, 2 and 3 ,,	29
,, 3 and 4 ,,	23
,, 4 and 5 ,,	25
,, 5 and 6 ,,	24
,, 6 and 7 ,,	25

Infantile Mortality.

Between 7 and 8 months	26
,, 8 and 9 ,,	32
,, 9 and 10 ,,	23
,, 10 and 11 ,,	15
,, 11 and 12 ,,	23
Total	414

Number of twin children born 64, Males 26, Females 38
, ,, died 34, ,, 15, ,, 19

Number of first children—births 570.
,, ,, deaths 94.

Total number of children who were not visited 147.

Number of children who died who had not been visited, 13.

Occupation of Mothers—

Textile operatives	195
Dressmakers	1
Other occupations	15
Total	211
Housewives	189
Total	400

The disparity between the 400 and 414 is owing to the 32 twin births.

Occupation of Fathers—

Textile operatives	109
Labourers (Navvies, &c.)	64
Miners (Coal)	72
Iron Workers (Mechanics)	23
Outside Trades (Masons, &c.)	4
Office or Shop	26
Other occupations	61
Not stated (Illegitimate)	41
Total	400

Infantile Mortality.

The period of time during which the 211 mothers left work before the confinement :—

Under 1 week	15
1 week to 1 month	26
1 to 2 months	36
2 to 3 ,,	42
3 to 4 ,,	24
4 to 5 ,,	20
Over 5 months	37
Not stated	11
Total	211

The period of time that the working mother stayed at home after confinement :—

Under 2 months	25
2 to 3 months	14
3 to 4 ,,	4
4 to 5 ,,	6
5 to 6 ,,	6
Not commenced work at six months' end	29
Not stated	127
Total	211

The feeding of the children who died :—

Breast fed	102
Breast and Artificial	115
Artificial	139
Not stated	58
Total	414

Infantile Mortality.

The 400 mothers were attended at the birth of the children by :—

Medical men	169
Midwives and other women	220
Not stated	11
	400

The housing of the children who died :—

No. of rooms in houses.

One room (Two furnished dwellings)	10
Two or three	102
Four or over	283
Not stated	5
Total	400

The occupation of the fathers are taken from the birth sheets supplied by the registrar.

MOTHER—

Weavers	Cotton Weaving Industry	772
Winders and Factory Hands	,, ,, ...	268
Dressmakers		9
Other occupations		71
Total No. of working Mothers		1120
Total No. of Housewives		1244
Total		2364
Percentage of Mothers working		47·2
Percentage of Mothers at home		52·8
Total		100

Infantile Mortality.

FATHER—

Textile Operatives (Cotton)	703
Labourers (Navvies, &c.)	342
Miners (Coal)	361
Iron Workers (Mechanics)	141
Outside Trades (Masons, &c.)	59
Office or Shop	174
Other occupations	456
Father dead	3
Not stated.....(Illegitimate).	125
Total	2364

The period of time during which the 1120 mothers left work before confinement is given approximately as follows :—

Under one week	42
One week to one month	79
One to two months	198
Two to three months	219
Three to four months	178
Four to five months	130
Over five months	208
Not stated	66
Total	1120

Table XVII.—Showing Number of Deaths of Children at School Age (5-15) in Burnley for the last 29 Years.

AGE.	Phthisis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Diseases	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Other Causes.	Total.
Year.										
1882	6	9	9	2	4	5	...	2	21	58
1883	8	13	17	12	...	7	7	1	29	94
1884	4	17	5	15	...	7	...	...	24	72
1885	5	14	5	4	3	3	...	1	21	56
1886	7	7	9	7	9	2	11	...	22	74
1887	1	10	4	4	...	2	1	...	35	57
1888	3	9	21	15	1	3	...	...	36	88
1889	12	12	13	15	1	3	8	1	25	90
1890	7	12	13	4	3	5	...	...	24	68
1891	7	16	16	3	1	7	1	...	22	73
1892	6	10	10	1	4	1	...	...	29	61
1893	5	19	10	11	4	4	...	1	38	92
1894	4	12	11	12	8	3	1	...	32	83
1895	8	12	15	10	8	6	...	3	37	99
1896	10	13	7	1	17	1	3	...	33	85
1897	7	7	15	1	2	3	8	...	62	105
1898	9	8	7	1	8	9	...	...	26	68
1899	4	10	14	18	7	2	1	1	33	90
1900	4	12	9	15	7	3	1	1	25	77
1901	7	15	15	5	23	1	...	...	36	102
1902	4	11	15	23	15	2	12	1	32	115
1903	6	9	12	8	5	2	1	1	37	81
1904	7	7	7	5	2	3	6	1	28	66
1905	13	11	7	5	4	4	...	1	23	68
1906	7	13	8	2	2	2	6	1	30	71
1907	7	13	3	3	3	1	...	...	31	61
1908	8	18	8	2	2	3	2	1	23	67
1909	9	10	8	6	5	3	1	...	20	62
1910	6	9	7	7	2	...	2	1	25	59
	191	338	300	217	150	97	72	18	859	2242

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY,

BURNLEY.

Medical Officer's Report,

1910.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE, 1910.

The Mayor.

Alderman T. THORNBER (Chairman of Education Committee).

Alderman KEIGHLEY (Vice-Chairman of Education Committee).

Alderman WHITEHEAD, Chairman.

Alderman HAWORTH.

Councillor ATKINSON.

Councillor CLARKSON.

Councillor CLEGG.

Councillor COLLINGE. (Retired November).

Councillor T. W. HARGREAVES.

Councillor LEEMING.

Councillor SINCLAIR. (From November).

Councillor THOMAS.

Councillor WALMSLEY.

W. CHADWICK, Esq. (From November).

G. GILL, Esq. (Retired November).

E. HALSTEAD, Esq.

J. LANCASTER, Esq.

R. H. PLACE, Esq. (From November).

T. P. SMITH, Esq. (Retired November).

The Rev. T. H. TAYLOR.

J. WATTS, Esq.

The Rev. Monsignor COOKE.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

To the Local Education Authority.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report as School Medical Officer for the year 1910.

The work has been greatly extended and a more complete report than formerly is therefore presented for your consideration.

The amelioration of conditions requiring amendment which have been found by the Medical Inspector has been the first consideration and has received much attention. Signs are not wanting that this attention is having a beneficial effect.

I have to thank the Head Teachers for their willing assistance and co-operation, also the members of the staffs of the Health and Education Committees.

Dr. Glass, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who carried out nearly the whole of the inspections at the schools, was appointed School Medical Officer to the combined Counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk at the end of the year; and Dr. R. G. Markham, of Cambridge, was appointed in his place.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,
Burnley,
April, 1911.

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REPORT.

Part I.—WORK IN THE SCHOOLS.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.—The regulations of the Board of Education regarding the Medical Inspection of School Children in accordance with the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, and the furnishing of an Annual Report by the School Medical Officer are as follows:—

REGULATIONS.

12. The Board have decided under Section 13 of the Act that **not less than** three inspections during the school life of the child will be necessary to secure the results desired. The first inspection should take place at the time of, or as soon as possible after admission to school; the second at or about the third year, (say, the seventh year of age). A further inspection immediately before the departure of the child into working life would be desirable where practicable, and in some areas it may be best for this to take the place of the third inspection. Certain adjustments will be necessary in working out any standard in practice, as it will at once be evident that without such adjustment the first year (1908) would be unduly burdened with the inspection of the children newly admitted and of all the children already in school.

13. (*a*) The inspection should be conducted in school hours and on school premises, and in such a way as to interfere as little as may be with school work. The examination of each child need not, as a rule, occupy more than a few minutes.

(*b*) The convenience of the teaching staff and the circumstances of each school must receive consideration, and in these matters and in the actual examination the medical officer will no doubt exercise sympathy and tact, giving due thought to the personal susceptibilities of those concerned.

(*c*) The facts revealed by inspection must be entered in a register kept at the school, the confidential nature of many of the entries being carefully respected. A copy of the entries should be transmitted with the child to any other school, to which he or she may go.

(*d*) Every school medical officer should make an annual report to the local education authority on the schools and children under his superintendence, which should be printed for facility of reference and in order that a supply of copies may be available for distribution among the members of the authority and other persons interested. The authority should send two copies of the report to the Board of Education as soon as possible after the end of the year under review.

(*e*) In order to secure effective bases for comparison of the work done in different parts of the country, one uniform year must be taken, the year to be

Education Report.

adopted being in all cases the calendar year, in order to correspond with the annual period fixed for the closely related report of the Medical Officer of Health.

(*f*) The report should be concerned chiefly with the conditions and circumstances affecting the health of the children in the Elementary Schools of the district.

(*g*) It should also contain statistical records of the number of children examined and of those re-examined or under medical supervision; the nature and results of the examination; the number of visits paid to classes; the number and character of the diseased conditions found at certain age periods; particulars as to blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children; the medical advice given both as to prevention of conditions inimical to health and the remedy of diseased conditions that may be discovered, action taken, and so forth.

(*h*) In addition to such records it will be well, as far as practicable, to make systematic comparisons of the individual and collective measurements and characteristics of the children in each school with standard and local records, both as a means of determining the condition of health of particular children or classes, for guidance in future action, and as part of the anthropometric survey to which this Act should contribute in due time. This part of the work, however, must be kept in a secondary position while so much remains to be done in the elementary essentials of school hygiene. It is to those essentials, and the manner and degree in which they have been dealt with in his district, that each school medical officer, should devote the major portion of his report.

The arrangements and general scope of the inspection in Burnley allow for the inspection of school children as soon as possible after they have entered school, an inspection at the age of seven when there is an opportunity for testing the eyesight, and an inspection just before leaving school.

Many children in Burnley enter school at the age of three, and it often happens that by the time the child has got to school age, it has been to more than one school. The result of this moving from school to school has been that many children have been examined as entrants on more than one occasion. It is estimated that, in spite of the greatest care, at least four hundred children were examined more than once as beginners. To avoid this it is suggested that the routine inspection of an entrant be not undertaken until the child reaches the age of five, for if it leaves school after that age it can be traced, and the schedule already filled up can be transferred to the school where the child is attending.

Education Report.

Each school has been visited monthly, the teacher being notified of the day and time, and asked to invite the parents of children who are to be inspected, to attend.

The infants who had entered school since the Medical Officer's last visit, the children who had attained the age of seven since his last visit, and the children who were likely to leave school on account of age before the Medical Officer's next visit, were inspected, and the schedules and registers filled up. Afterwards any other children regarding whom the teacher wanted advice were brought before the Medical Officer.

Tables showing the results of the inspection of the boys and girls entering school, the boys and girls of seven, and the boys and girls leaving school, are given with remarks on each of the tables. The tables giving heights and weights at the various ages will be found at the end of the report.

The total number of inspections carried out were :—

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Entrants	1184	...	1165	...	2349
Seven year old children...	760	...	787	...	1547
Children leaving school ...	805	...	772	...	1577
Total.....	2749		2724		5473

Table I.—INSPECTION ON ADMISSION.

Showing Accommodation, Average Attendance, and Number of Infants inspected at the various Schools.

Name of School.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.	Inspection of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Abel Street	392	374	82	59
Back Lane	72	54	11	13
Burnley Wood	410	409	83	76
Coal Clough	367	380	78	83
Fulledge	379	302	77	70
Habergham	117	76	14	13
Hargher Clough	266	166	42	39
Healey Wood	142	121	23	33
Heasandford	350	343	49	74
Holy Trinity	375	329	62	88
Lane Head	166	51	19	15
Lowerhouse	236	50	9	11
Pickup Croft	226	90	37	34
Red Lion Street	114	93	27	28
Rosegrove	276	210	35	34
St. Andrew's	231	195	64	59
St. Augustine's	35	27	10	1
St. James'	155	137	41	34
St. John's, Gannow	311	281	57	57
St. John's, Ivy Street	104	69	13	18
St. Mary's	316	195	66	69
St. Mary Magdalene's	158	127	37	26
St. Peter's	318	112	34	36
St. Stephen's	283	144	48	41
St. Thomas'	123	108	27	21
Stoneyholme	364	390	80	66
Whittlefield	150	150	42	46
Wood Top	145	90	17	21
Total	6581	4672	1184	1165

Table II.—SHEWING THE NUMBER OF PARENTS PRESENT AT THE PRIMARY INSPECTION.

Name of School.	Total Examined.	Father.	Mother.	Other Relative.	None.
Abel Street	141	4	74	17	46
Back Lane	24	..	10	..	14
Burnley Wood	159	5	74	16	64
Coal Clough	161	9	88	18	46
Fulledge	147	4	87	7	49
Habergham	27	1	7	2	17
Hargher Clough	81	..	28	13	40
Healey Wood	56	..	28	9	19
Heasandford	123	9	68	15	31
Holy Trinity	150	6	59	17	68
Lane Head	34	1	11	4	18
Lowerhouse	20	2	12	2	4
Pickup Croft	71	2	33	11	25
Red Lion Street	55	5	29	3	18
Rosegrove	69	3	24	1	41
St. Andrew's	123	2	39	9	73
St. Augustine's	11	..	2	..	9
St. James's	75	3	33	3	36
St. John's, Gannow	114	8	52	9	45
St. John's, Ivy Street	31	1	16	4	10
St. Mary's	135	4	35	8	88
St. Mary Magdalene's	63	..	15	3	45
St. Peter's	70	4	28	11	27
St. Stephen's	89	3	25	10	51
St. Thomas's	48	4	14	7	23
Stoneyholme	146	5	69	14	58
Whittlefield	88	2	43	21	22
Wood Top	38	..	11	4	23
Total	2349	87	1014	238	1010

Father present in 3·6 % of the admissions.
Mother ,, 43·2 % ,, ,,
Relatives ,, 10·1 % ,, ,,
No one ,, 43·1 % ,, ,,

Education Report.

The following table shews the result of the enquiries regarding previous illnesses :—

Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Chickenpox.	No history obtained.
725	83	17	383	165	1010

Many of the children had had more than one of the above diseases and the following list shews how far this obtained :—

Total Inspected.	No Disease.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	No history obtained.
2349	419	558	275	84	3	1010

Of the 1339 children of whom a history was obtained—

54·1 % of the children had suffered from Measles.
6·2 % ,, ,, Scarlet Fever.
1·2 % ,, ,, Diphtheria.
28·3 % ,, ,, Whooping Cough.
12·3 % ,, ,, Chickenpox.
31·4 % had not suffered from any of the above diseases.
41·7 % had suffered from one disease.
20·5 % ,, ,, two diseases.
6·2 % ,, ,, three diseases.
0·2 % ,, ,, four diseases.

In 43 % of the cases there was no history obtainable.
Of the 2349 children inspected 72·9 % had been vaccinated.

Table III.—SHOWING RESULTS OF INSPECTION AT THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	No. Examined.	Cleanliness.	Clothing.	Footgear.	Eyes.	Vision	Nose and Throat.	Ears.	Glands.	Skin.	Mental Capacity.	Hernia.	Deformities.	Other Defects.	Total Defects.	Vaccinated.
Abel Street	141	12	..	1	2	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	1	3	30	90
Back Lane	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	23
Burnley Wood	159	4	..	..	4	..	6	..	14	2	..	..	3	5	38	121
Coal Clough	161	4	..	..	4	..	3	1	14	1	..	..	2	6	35	100
Fulledge	147	17	..	..	3	..	3	2	13	1	..	..	2	4	45	114
Habergham	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	18
Hargher Clough	81	5	..	..	3	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	1	1	19	61
Healey Wood	56	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	36
Heasandford.....	123	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	6	1	..	..	1	3	20	68
Holy Trinity.....	150	12	1	6	2	..	2	..	12	2	..	..	3	4	44	119
Lane Head	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	22
Lowerhouse	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	13
Pickup Croft.....	71	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2	20	62
Red Lion Street	55	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	16	45
Rosegrove.....	69	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	12	54
St. Andrew's	123	8	..	..	5	1	2	..	6	..	..	1	3	4	30	92
St. Augustine's	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
St. James's	75	2	1	3	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	19	57
St. John's, Ivy Street ..	31	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	22
St. John's, Gannow	114	4	1	1	1	..	1	1	8	..	..	..	5	7	29	76
St. Mary's.....	135	12	..	..	2	..	1	1	14	1	..	..	4	1	36	97
St. Mary Magdalene's ..	63	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	15	46
St. Peter's	70	9	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	17	57
St. Stephen's	89	1	..	..	5	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	3	4	20	65
St. Thomas's	48	5	1	2	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	16	43
Stoneyholme	146	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	3	4	24	103
Whittlefield	88	3	..	..	5	..	1	..	9	3	..	..	4	1	26	69
Wood Top.....	38	4	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	14	31
Total	2349	131	7	16	59	2	29	10	156	16	1	3	55	62	547	1713

Education Report.

With reference to the numbers shewing want of cleanliness and defects of clothing and footgear, the figures under those headings show the numbers at the time of first inspection. It was considered that this did not give a true idea as to the general cleanliness and the state of the clothing and footgear of the children admitted to school, because the knowledge that the Medical Officer is attending school and will inspect the children causes some of the parents to make more effort than they generally do to send the child to school clean and clothed as well as possible. That this is the case is well seen by the following figures, which were obtained by visiting the schools at the latter end of the year, and getting from the teacher a report regarding those matters on each child admitted during the year.

Table IV.—Showing result of enquiries as to Cleanliness, Clothing, and Footgear, at the end of the year, of those Children admitted during the year.

Name of School.	No. Examined.	Cleanliness.	Clothing.	Footgear.
Abel Street	141	17	7	8
Back Lane	24	3	2	2
Burnley Wood	159	15	8	8
Coal Clough	161	10	5	5
Fulledge	147	24	6	6
Habergham	27	2	1	1
Hargher Clough	81	11	7	7
Healey Wood	56	13	10	10
Heasandford	123	10	3	3
Holy Trinity	150	22	10	15
Lane Head	34	2	2	2
Lowerhouse	20	2	1	1
Pickup Croft	71	14	11	11
Red Lion Street	55	22	21	21
Rosegrove	69	6	3	..
St. Andrew's	123	18	12	12
St. Augustine's	11	3	4	4
St. James's	75	15	18	18
St. John's, Ivy Street	31	1	2	2
St. John's, Gannow	114	9	4	4
St. Mary's	135	24	21	19
St. Mary Magdalene's	63	11	6	7
St. Peter's	70	11	5	5
St. Stephen's	89	17	24	24
St. Thomas's	48	11	10	11
Stoneyholme	146	10	11	11
Whittlefield	88	10	5	5
Wood Top	38	6	4	4
Total	2349	319	223	226

Education Report.

The figures in Table IV regarding the uncleanliness of the children and the defects of clothing and footgear give a much truer idea of these matters than those on Table III.

The statement that 319 children came to school dirty is a general one, and does not mean that they invariably come in that condition, for improvement frequently follows for a shorter or longer period when the attention of the parents is called to the matter.

Of the 131 children who were dirty at the time of the primary inspection, 35 were dirty as regards their bodies, and the subsequent inspection of these shewed that 18 were improved, in 8 there was no improvement, whilst as regards the rest they could not be traced, having left the school.

Dirty Heads.—96 on admission had nits in their hair. The result of the inspection was that 39 were permanently improved, permanently here meaning to the end of the year. 18 were not improved, and of 39 no history could be obtained, as they had left the school.

Clothing and Footgear.—The usual defects were want of cleanliness and repair of the clothing, and want of repair of the footgear. In 39 cases the clothing was deficient, and in 49 cases the same term applied to the footgear. By deficiency of clothing is meant that there were not a sufficient number of garments or the state of repair of those worn was so bad as to amount to a deficiency.

Eyes.—Conjunctivitis or Blepharitis were the affections in 27 cases, and 17 had recovered at the subsequent visit of the Medical Officer, one was under a medical man, and nine could not be traced. Twenty-seven children had squints, 9 of these were improved, 10 had not undergone any alteration, and the history of 8 of them could not be obtained.

There were 5 corneal opacities, for which little could be done.

Diseases of Nose and Throat.—This refers to enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Ten of these were found to be improved at a subsequent visit of the Medical Officer, three were being attended by medical men, and the history of the remainder was not obtainable.

Ear Disease.—This chiefly refers to running ears or the child presented the scars of a mastoid operation, most of the discharges

Education Report.

were of a chronic character and subject to variation, the affection in almost all cases being the result of some infectious disease.

Enlarged Glands.—There were 156 children with enlarged glands. Subsequent enquiry and inspection showed that in 86 this enlargement had disappeared, in 4 the affection was of a more serious nature, and the chlidren were being attended by medical men, the history of the remainder could not be obtained.

Under the headings of deformities, and other defects, are :—

Rickets.—Fifty cases. Subsequent inspection showed that 25 of these were improving, 12 were the same, and 13 had left.

Anaemia.—Eighteen cases. Five improved, one under a medical man, 12 left school.

Bronchitis.—Nine were suffering from Bronchitis at the time of inspection. Subsequently four were found to be alright, and four were being medically attended. Some of these cases here called bronchitis were in all probability cases of incipient phthisis. One examination, and that in a school where the conditions are not always favourable for making a detailed examination, is not sufficient to warrant the diagnosis of such a very serious complaint as consumption. In all these cases the children were sent home and the parents advised to see a doctor.

INSPECTION OF SEVEN YEAR OLD CHILDREN.—The routine inspection of children of this age consisted only of taking the heights and weights and testing the eyesight by means of Snellen's Types.

The following table gives the number of children inspected who have attained the age of seven years, and the number with defective eyesight. The heights and weights are given at the end of the report.

Number Examined.		Number of Defective Eyes.
Boys.	Girls.	
760	778	55

Of the eyesight of 1547 children examined, 55 were found to be below the normal. It was not always found to be possible to make anything like an accurate estimate of a child's eyesight, for many

Education Report.

children at this age were not very sure of their letters and many, subsequently to the first test of their eyes, when again brought before the Medical Officer were able to read the letters quite easily.

No routine inspection was made of the seven year old children as before stated, but the following is a list of some of the defects found. The subsequent history of these children is not here given, as it is not complete.

Summary of Defects found of Children af 7 years of age.

Eyes	55
Nits	85
Skin Diseases	3
Sore Head	3
Dirty	21
Enlarged Cervical Glands	85
Phthisis	1
Footgear	10
Clothing	4
Fits	1
Tonsils	29
Paralysis	1
Rickets	3
Discharging Ears	1
Anaemia	1
Debility	3
Total number inspected	306

Table V.—INSPECTION OF CHILDREN LEAVING SCHOOL :—

Showing Accommodation, Average Attendance, and Numbers of Children Inspected before leaving the various Schools.

Name of School.	Acc mmodation.	Average Attendance.	Inspection of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Abel Street	760	734	57	62
Back Lane	126	54	4	6
Burnley Wood	800	667	54	40
Claremont Street	653	577	49	51
Coal Clough	804	748	53	70
Habergham	348	177	11	13
Hargher Clough	410	357	25	27
Healey Wood	202	235	11	12
Heasandford	760	655	61	68
Holy Trinity	735	683	50	48
Lane Head	158	121	9	8
Red Lion Street	340	280	22	15
Rosegrove	712	512	41	52
St. Andrew's	479	398	35	31
St. Augustine's	104	49	5	4
St. James'	391	265	13	13
St. John's Ivy Street	263	222	9	11
St. Mary's	640	591	62	31
St. Mary Magdalene's	291	277	32	13
St. Paul's	284	163	15	8
St. Peter's	325	285	20	19
St. Stephen's	380	306	28	24
St. Thomas'	176	173	..	20
Stoneyholme	860	619	58	48
Todmorden Road	840	724	64	58
Wood Top	217	220	17	20
Total	12058	11092	805	772

Table VI.—CHILDREN LEAVING SCHOOL.

The following is a list of the chief defects found in the children leaving school:—

Name of School	No. Inspected.	Defective Eyes.	Teeth.	Glands	Nits.	Dirty.	Anæmia.	Clothing and Footgear	Tonsi's.	Other Defects.
Abel Street	119	19	65	2	20	..	..	..	..	..
Back Lane	10	1	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Burnley Wood.....	94	15	75	6	7	..	..	..	..	..
Claremont Street ...	100	11	67	6	9	..	..	1	..	2
Coal Clough	123	18	87	2	8	..	1	..	2	..
Habergham	24	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hargher Clough	52	10	33	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Healey Wood	23	1	18	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Heasandford	129	13	96	5	20	..	..	..	2	..
Holy Trinity	98	14	69	5	17	..	..	..	3	1
Lane Head.....	17	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Lion Street ...	37	9	32	1	4	..	1	..	..	1
Rosegrove.....	93	6	60	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew's	66	9	40	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
St. Augustine's	9	3	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
St. James'	26	5	18	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
St. John's, Ivy Street	20	1	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's	93	16	64	7	9	..	..	..	..	1
St. Mary Magdalene's	45	7	27	4	3	..	1	1	..	..
St. Paul's	23	4	13	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
St. Peter's	39	8	19	..	8	..	..	1	..	..
St. Stephen's	52	7	32	1	5	..	..	..	..	2
St. Thomas'	20	5	11	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
Stoneyholme	106	14	78	2	13	..	2	..	..	1
Todmorden Road ..	122	9	92	1	11	..	1	..	2	1
Wood Top	37	8	24	2	10	..	..	..	..	1
Total.....	1577	213	1074	49	181	2	7	4	12	12

Education Report.

Of the 1577 inspected no less than 1074 had more or less defective teeth, 213 had defective vision, 49 had enlarged glands, and 181, mostly girls, had nits in their hair. This latter figure only gives the worst cases. In the twelve other diseases are included four cases of rickets.

No subsequent history of these children is of course given, as they leave school very soon after the inspection.

Part II.—WORK OUTSIDE SCHOOL.

Education Report.

THE INSPECTION OF ABSENTEES.—Children absent on account of illness, and not presenting a certificate from their medical attendant are referred to the Medical Officer who attends on Tuesday afternoons at 3 o'clock at the Public Health Department in St. James' Street. They are there seen by the Medical Officer, who if necessary grants leave of absence from school for such periods as considered necessary.

The following is a list of the ailments for which the children were absent from school :—

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND.

Defects.	No.
Sore heads, Dirty heads, &c.	137
Skin Diseases	87
Diseases of the Eye	42
Diseases of the Ear	11
Diseases of the Nose and Throat	8
Glands	6
Tubercular Diseases	15
Bronchitis	10
Pleurisy	1
Nervous Diseases	13
Infectious Diseases	16
Deformities	3
Injuries	5
Heart Disease	6
General Diseases	109
Total	469
Sent to School	104
Total	573

DETAILS OF DEFECTS FOUND.

Affections of Scalp	Eczema	83
	Dirty	13
	Nits	1
	Ringworm	34
	Seborrhoea	5
	Alopecia	1

Details of Defects Found—*Continued.*

Education Report.

Skin Diseases	Impetigo	63
	Eczema	7
	Scabies	13
	Psoriasis	2
	Urticaria	1
	Herpes	1
Diseases of the Eye	Blepharitis	7
	Conjunctivitis	17
	Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis	1
	Ophthalmia	2
	Corneal Ulcer	2
	Obstructed Lachrymal Duct	1
	Opacity of Cornea	2
	Other Defects of the Eye	10
Diseases of the Ear	Running Ears	10
	Suppuration behind Ear	1
Diseases of the Nose and Throat	Sore Throat	1
	Tonsilitis	7
Glands	Enlarged	2
	Quinsy	4
Tubercular Diseases	Phthisis	8
	Tabes Mesenterica	2
	Tubercular Knee	1
	Spinal Caries	2
	Hip Joint Disease	2
Bronchitis		10
Pleurisy		1
Nervous Diseases	Chorea	7
	Paralysis	1
	Epilepsy	4
	Hysteria	1
Infectious Diseases	Chickenpox	3
	Whooping Cough	12
	Measles	1
Deformities	Incontinence of Urine	1
	Knock-knee	1
	Spina Bifida	1
Injuries	Hand	1
	Ankle	1

Details of Defects Found—*Continued.*

Injuries (*continued*)	Eyes	3
Heart Disease		6
General Diseases	Anaemia	11
	Rickets	1
	Debility	66
	Catarrh	3
	Jaundice	2
	Stomatitis	1
	Goitre	1
	Feverish	1
	Bad Cold	4
	Prolapse of Rectum	1
	Poisoned Wound	1
	Peritonitis	1
	Cough	1
	Paroxysmal Cough	1
	Neuralgia	1
	Rheumatism	3
	Necrosis of Jaw	1
	Diarrhoea	2
	Nephritis	1
	Abcesses	6
		469
	Sent to School	104
	Total	573

The 573 children were seen 1111 times.

The children were dealt with as follows :—

Under their own Medical Man	72
Going to Hospital	5
Recommended to Medical Man	52
Visited by Nurse	152
Not thought to require special attention	188
	469
Sent to School on first visit	104
	573

Education Report.

SCHOOL NURSE.—The Nurse attends at the Office on Tuesday afternoons, when absentees are inspected, to assist at the inspection. When she is sent to a house she is instructed to show the Mother or person in charge of the child how to deal with a sore head, or a case of Impetigo to which the term skin disease here mostly refers. Ringworm, Sore Eyes and Ears, are cases under the charge of a medical man, and the nurse is instructed to help the parents to carry out the treatment advised by the medical man as well as to see that it is carried out. The arrangement of a nurse visiting cases of this kind where a medical man is in attendance has been found to work very well.

Details of Nurses' Work.—

Ailments :—

Sore Head	100
Skin Diseases	61
Ringworm	30
Sore Eyes	22
Ears	14
Other Defects	7
Total	234

The 234 cases were visited 6777 times during the year by the Nurse. Eighty-two of the cases were found in the Schools, and 152 were found on the Tuesday afternoon inspection of Absentees.

VISITORS.—There are three Health Visitors employed by the Health Committee, and all are made use of as occasion requires. They visit those cases where there is evident neglect, or where the parent has been advised to seek medical advice, apart from the cases of ringworm.

At the latter end of the year the Health Visitors carried out some enquiries regarding the feeding of some of the children who had been inspected by the Medical Officer in the School.

No. of Cases visited	446
No. of Visits	605
Visits to School	63

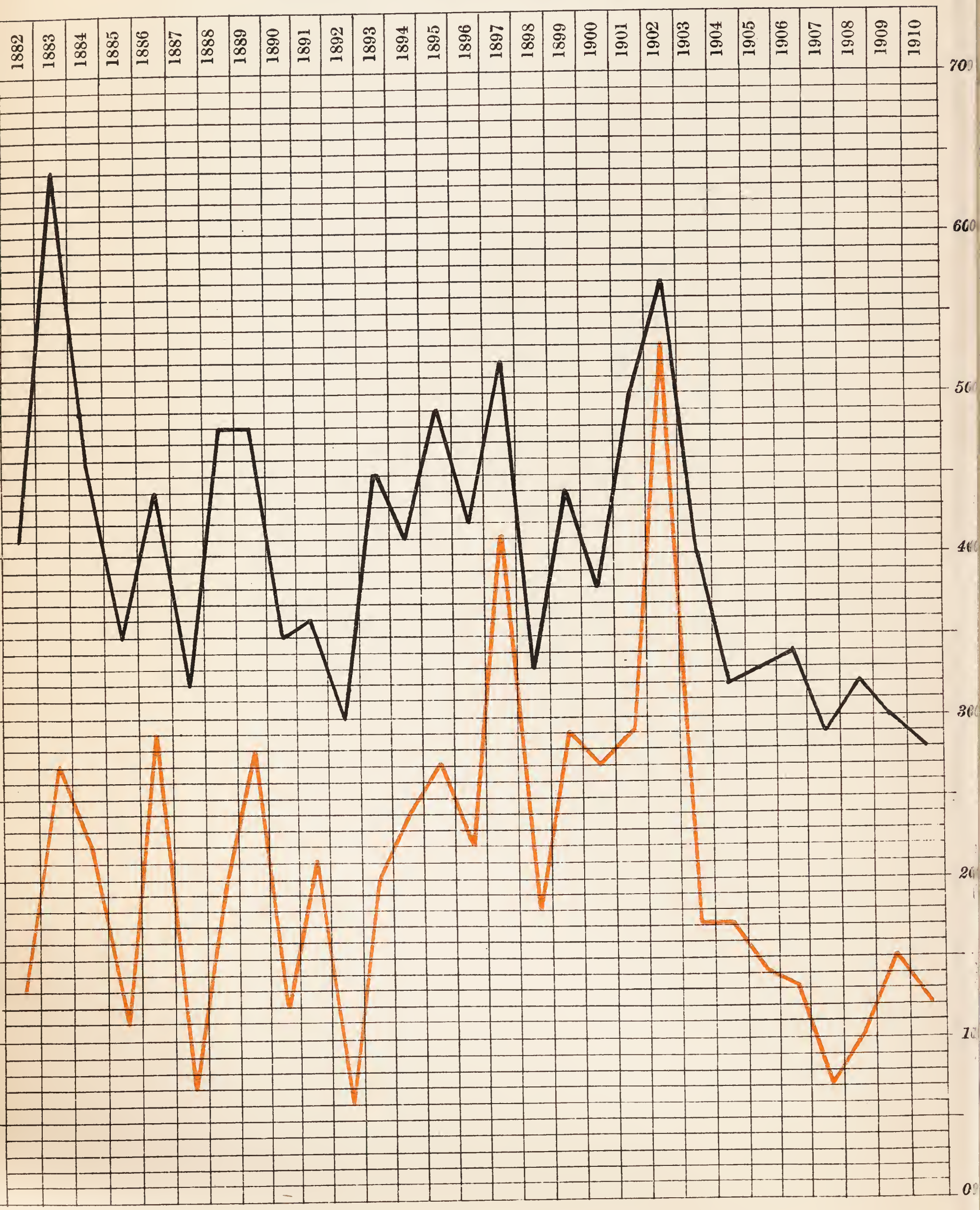
Education Report.

Reasons for Visiting :—

	Cases.		Visits.
Dirty and Neglected Children	127	...	201
Nits and Dirty Heads	66	...	87
Verminous	28	...	37
Scabies	6	...	6
Diseases of the Eye	33	...	54
Diseases of the Ears	15	...	21
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	31	...	40
Enlarged Glands	6	...	7
Cyst on Forehead	1	...	2
Cyst at Root of Nose	1	...	1
Anaemia	9	...	12
Rickets	5	...	5
Impetigo	5	...	3
Jaundice	1	...	1
Bronchitis	3	...	5
Abcess in Neck	2	...	4
Chorea	1	...	2
Febricula	1	...	2
Weakly and Undersized	19	...	19
Needing Spectacles	30	...	32
Children fed at School	58	...	64
Total	446	...	650

Deaths of Children at School Age.

Chart shewing Death Rate per thousand of population at School Age (5 to 15) of Children at that age, for the last 29 Years, and actual number of Deaths from Scarlet Fever, Measles, Typhoid Fever, Diptheria, and Whooping Cough.



Black Line ——— Death Rate.

Red Line ——— Number of Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Part III.—PUBLIC HEALTH AS AFFECTING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Education Report.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.—That the conditions of life of school children have improved greatly during the last few years is well shown on the chart given here. The great decline in the death rate of children at school age, 5 to 15, is owing to a great decrease in the number of deaths from the infectious diseases. A table giving the details will be found in the Appendix to the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

MEASLES.—The most serious complaint affecting school children is measles. A full account of this is given under that heading in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

The number notified from the various schools is shewn on the following table :—

Table VII.—Showing number of cases of Disease notified from the various Schools during the year 1910.

	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken-pox.	Mumps.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Abel Street	11	..	27	12	41	91
Back Lane	..	..	..	..	1	1
Burnley Wood	15	..	..	..	2	17
Claremont	..	..	..	1	9	10
Coal Clough	29	4	3	1	14	51
Fulledge	29	4	..	..	..	33
Habergham	29	28	..	26	15	98
Hargher Clough	4	..	2	6	8	20
Healey Wood	55	..	..	..	..	55
Heasandford	3	18	8	3	25	57
Holy Trinity	95	9	3	..	32	139
Lane Head	..	4	..	..	4	8
Lowerhouse	29	..	..	..	2	31
Pickup Croft	29	7	1	..	2	39
Red Lion Street	21	4	3	..	4	32
Rosegrove	50	13	1	7	8	79
St. Andrew's	9	..	..	..	1	10
St. Augustine's	10	4	..	9	1	30
St. James'	10	5	2	2	1	20
St. John's, Ivy Street	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. John's, Gannow	89	19	4	..	11	123
St. Mary's	15	..	..	2	11	28
St. Mary Magdalene's	23	3	1	2	12	41
St. Paul's	5	..	..	..	3	8
St. Peter's	16	2	12	2	14	46
St. Stephen's	44	7	9	17	11	88
St. Thomas'	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stoneyholme	22	12	7	6	12	59
Whittlefield	66	8	3	2	3	82
Wood Top	49	8	1	..	4	62
Total	757	159	87	98	251	1352

Education Report.

It was thought desirable to close one class of the Infants' Department of Healey Wood School for three days commencing January 19th. Lowerhouse School was also closed on account of Measles during the week commencing Monday, March 21st. By the end of the year there were very few absentees owing to Measles. The other infectious diseases affecting school children are as follows :—

	Total Notified.	At School Age.	Deaths at School Age.
Scarlet Fever	418	228	7
Diphtheria.....	91	37	2
Typhoid Fever.....	32	13	—

Part IV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

SCHOOLS.—

Education Report.

Number of Provided Schools	15
Number of Non-Provided Schools	19
Number of Departments :—	
Provided Schools—	
Mixed	14
Infants.....	11
Non-Provided Schools—	
Mixed	14
Boys.....	2
Girls	2
Infants.....	17

Ten of the Schools are quite modern buildings. Some of the others are old buildings, but they are generally well ventilated, warmed and lighted. The Sanitary conveniences are modern and efficient, with the exception of one school, which has pail closets.

The Play-grounds, with eight exceptions, are wholly flagged or concreted.

The various schools have been regularly visited by members of the Sanitary Staff, in all 112 visits being paid. The defects found have numbered 49, of which 41 had been remedied up to the end of the year.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.—There are two for children whose mental capacity is distinctly below the normal, and therefore require more attention than they could get from the ordinary schools.

The two schools are modern buildings, the one at Coal Clough may be taken as descriptive of both.

There is accommodation there for 65 children, and these are divided into four classes, each under a specially trained teacher. The ages of these children range from 6 to 14. No child must be taken into this school under 5 years of age or over 16, without the special consent of the Board of Education.

Education Report.

During the year 23 children left ; 9 of these went to work, 3 were transferred to the ordinary schools, and 2 did not make any progress.

At the Heasandford Special School, 17 children left during the year ; 9 went to work, 6 were transferred to the ordinary schools and 2 were excluded as they were imbeciles.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.—This School is in Elizabeth Street. The premises are not very satisfactory, and arrangements are being made to move to more suitable ones.

There were 28 children attending this school during last year, 17 boys and 11 girls, the ages varying from 5 to 15 years.

Three of the children became deaf after the acquisition of speech.

The causes of the deafness are given as follows :—

Born Deaf	13
Meningitis	5
Scarlet Fever	2
Accident	4
Convulsions (?).....	4

Of the 28 children 15 are stone deaf, 11 can hear very loud noises, and two can distinguish the vowels in words.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The School for the Blind is in North Street, and has 18 scholars, 10 belonging to Burnley. Of the 18 scholars, 5 are albinos, and 5 have had infantile ophthalmia. There are two teachers. In addition to the ordinary educational subjects the children are taught chair seating and knitting.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN.—The following figures relating to Heights and Weights of Children in Great Britain, are taken from Tables given in the Report of the Royal Commission on Physical Training (Scotland) which was issued in 1903 :—

Age Last Birth-day.	Height in Inches.				Weight in Lbs.			
	Great Britain.		Burnley.		Great Britain.		Burnley.	
	Number Inspected.	Average Height.	Number Inspected.	Average Height.	Number Inspected.	Average Weight.	Number Inspected.	Average Weight.
BOYS.								
3	11	36·23	386	36·1	30	35·0	386	32·7
4	88	37·63	427	38·5	86	38·6	427	36·1
5	167	39·72	325	40·4	164	40·9	325	38·9
6	231	41·90	38	42·2	189	44·6	38	42·1
7	264	44·60	760	45·6	205	50·7	760	45·7
12	194	53·72	697	54·8	146	73·0	697	74·0
13	614	55·81	107	55·1	640	79·0	107	75·3
GIRLS.								
3	24	35·33	353	36·0	22	30·8	353	32·0
4	68	37·30	433	38·2	68	35·8	433	35·0
5	104	39·77	336	40·0	108	40·3	336	37·2
6	181	41·84	41	42·0	122	43·1	41	40·5
7	96	43·56	787	43·8	99	46·2	787	43·7
11	217	51·54	6	53·6	224	66·8	6	74·1
12	93	53·98	646	55·5	183	74·9	646	74·6
13	58	56·22	117	55·9	65	84·9	117	76·5

Education Report.

It is not advisable to draw any particular conclusions from these comparisons, for the Burnley figures for the ages of three and four must include many duplicated figures. Thus, if a child who is under or over weight is examined on more than one occasion the reduction or increase of average thus brought about is exaggerated.

Again, the averages for Great Britain for children three and four years old are taken from a very small number of children, as are the figures relating to girls of the ages of twelve and thirteen.

The following figures have just been comprised by Drs. A. W. Tuxford and R. Ashleigh Glegg, School Medical Officers, from returns of children inspected during the year 1909 and 1910. The calculations are confined to those returns sent to them in which the total heights and weights are given of children measured and weighed in ordinary indoor clothing and without boots, the actual figures from which the averages are derived refer to 587,635 children, and are taken from 17 County and 44 Urban Districts, and probably can be taken as fairly well representing the country as a whole.

Drs. Tuxford and Glegg say that "with one or two exceptions the calculations have been made direct from the slips filled in by School Medical Officers, and our results give the average height and weight for each age and sex of the children whose measurements were included in the totals we have used. As we do not know whether or not the children were evenly distributed through each year of age we can not claim that these averages represent the true mean heights and weights of English school children, but we trust that they may be found useful as approximate figures."

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF ENGLAND.

BOYS.

Age.	England.			County Areas.			Urban Areas.			North of England.			South of England.		
	No. Examined.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Lbs.	No. Examined.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Lbs.	No. Examined.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Lbs.	No. Examined.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Lbs.	No. Examined.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Lbs.
3	9388	36·4	32·7	5793	36·6	32·8	3595	35·9	32·4	5628	36·4	32·7	3760	36·4	32·7
4	24047	38·6	35·8	12898	38·7	36·1	11149	38·4	35.4	14062	38·5	36·0	9985	38·7	35·6
5	65438	40·5	38.6	32390	40·6	39·0	33048	40·4	38·1	43070	40·3	38·5	22368	40·7	38·6
6	20554	42·5	42.5	9469	42·7	42·6	11085	42·3	42·5	13038	42·4	42·9	7516	42·7	41·9
7	37515	45·1	46·6	14784	45·4	47·2	22731	45·0	46·2	17271	44·9	46·6	20244	45·3	46·7
11	37230	55·0	72·7	25933	55·2	73·3	11297	54·6	71·4	20601	54·8	72·4	16629	55·2	73·1
13	52232	56·1	77·3	21632	56·1	77·7	30600	56·0	77·1	30649	55·7	76·8	21583	56·6	78·1

GIRLS.

3	8478	36·0	31·8	5343	36·2	31·9	3135	35·7	31·4	5256	36·0	32·3	3222	36·1	31·7
4	21362	38·6	34·8	11695	39·0	35·0	9667	38·0	34·5	12874	38·1	34·8	8488	38·8	34·8
5	63825	40·4	37·8	31464	40·5	37·9	32361	40·1	37·2	42189	40·1	37·4	21636	40·8	37·9
6	21238	42·3	40·9	10101	42·5	41·2	11137	42·2	40·6	13686	42·1	40·7	7552	42·7	41·1
7	36477	44·8	45·1	14570	45·1	45·4	21907	44·6	44·9	17261	44·4	45·0	19216	45·2	45·1
11	5129	52·5	65·1	1913	53·3	66·7	3216	52·1	64·2	2364	52·6	65·0	2495	52·5	65·0
12	36577	54·6	73·7	24909	54·5	74·4	11668	54·8	72·1	30607	54·6	73.1	15970	54·6	74·4
13	50717	56·9	79·9	21771	57·1	80·9	28946	56·7	79·1	28854	56·5	79·4	21863	57·3	80·5

Education Report.

Nutrition.—The general impression gained from the appearance of the childrenis that they are on the whole healthy looking, well clothed, and well fed. There are not many children presented for inspection who might be said to be badly nourished.

That the general conditions of life as affecting school children are improving in Burnley is well shown by the chart facing page 25. The Death Rate of any section of the population is perhaps the most reliable test as to its well-being, and there has been a very marked decline in it among Burnley school children during the last seven years. There is also a steady decline in the death-rate from tuberculous disease, a disease which is so often associated with poverty.

With a view to ascertaining the prevalence or otherwise of poverty among the school children, an enquiry was made by the Medical Officer at the end of the year, when it was presumed that poverty would be most likely to exist, and at a time also when there was a strike in progress which affected the parents of a very large number of school children.

Of the great number of children inspected only 43 who were presumed to be poor had the appearance of being badly nourished. That this badly nourished appearance was due to lack of food did not always seem to be evident, for on enquiring further about each child, it was found that in the case of at least half of them there was no evidence that they went short of food.

It is not always a safe conclusion that a child is short of food because it looks badly nourished, for this appearance is more than likely to be due to other causes.

As regards the suitability of the food, the harmful effects of unsuitable food make themselves felt chiefly before school age, and are shown in the state of the teeth and possibly in the existence of Rickets.

Here again it is difficult to be at all certain by inspection of a child, or even enquiry, that the food it is getting is not suited to its requirements.

Cleanliness.—The want of cleanliness of a large number of children shows a lack of attention on the part of the parents which is not confined at all to the poorer class, and the figure 181 for Nits in the

Education Report.

list of children leaving school is confined to the 772 girls inspected. This figure is a long way below the number of those with their hair actually infested. There does not appear to be the slightest excuse for this state of affairs, especially in girls of over 12, and certainly some strong action ought to be taken to put an end to it. Children are now being refused permission to start work by Certifying Factory Surgeons for this condition, and if they are not fit to go to work they are all the more unfit to attend school.

Medical Attention.—Those children requiring medical attention, speaking generally, get it. In urgent cases there is no difficulty, for with very few exceptions the whole of the parents have their own medical man. In a very few cases the parent took the child to the parish doctor and in some cases the child has gone to the hospital. That this attention is obtained is ascertained by getting the name of the family doctor and communicating with him either by telephone or by means of a printed form, as follows :—

Copy of Letter-Card.

PUBLIC HEATH DEPARTMENT,
ST. JAMES' STREET.
BURNLEY.

Reply.

.....191

Dear Sir,

With reference to.....
attending.....School and
living at..... It has
been reported to me that.....is, or has been
recently under your care. .....
.....
.....
.....

I should be glad if you would let me know if this is so, ...
and for any other remarks concerning the child.

Alleged illness .....

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.,
School Medical Officer.

Dr.

Education Report.

There has been no difficulty with adenoids and tonsils, for where operation was required it was afterwards found to have been performed either by the private medical attendant or at the hospital. Many cases of enlarged tonsils have not been advised to see a medical man, and in nearly all these subsequent examination has shown an improvement.

In the case of ringworm, the Nurse is sent to the house with instructions to see that the parents take the child to their own doctor. He is communicated with and told that the School Nurse is visiting the child. This arrangement has been found to work exceedingly well, for the Nurse sees that the treatment recommended by the doctor is carried out—a supervision which is often required in these cases.

In other cases where Medical advice was required, the Health Visitor was sent to the home.

The chief difficulty as regards medical attention is in getting parents to consult a medical man with regard to the child's eyes. As regards Squint, some are of a more or less temporary character, and the parent, knowing this, hesitates to consult a medical man. Again, with regard to the wearing of glasses, many parents object to their children having glasses, and others when they do get them go to some spectacle dealer without first having the eyes properly examined, the result often proving very harmful to the child. So much has this been the case in some towns that it has led the authorities to issue warning notices to the parents of children with defective eyesight. The London County Council notice contains the following :—" You are cautioned against the grave risks children may incur by wearing glasses as prescribed by the various sight-testing establishments, certified opticians, chemists, toy shops, or any other than qualified medical men."

As a result of the inspection of seven year old children, 55 were notified to the parents, as follows :—

Education Report.

Copy of Circular.

County Borough of Burnley.

Education Committee.

To the Parents or Guardians of

_____

_____

I have examined the above named and find that is suffering from Defective Vision, which if not properly treated now, will interfere with progress in School Work, and may lead to very serious difficulties later on. I therefore recommend you to consult a Medical Man with regard to Treatment or Spectacles, and you are particularly warned against buying Glasses without a Doctor's Prescription.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.,
Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

Public Health Department,
St. James' Street,
Burnley.

N.B.—Special arrangements have been made by the Education Committee for the testing of Children's Eyes, and the supply of Spectacles at reduced Fees, particulars of which may be obtained at the Education Office.

Of the seven year old children who were found with defective sight, it was found that :—

12 obtained glasses.
13 parents objected to the child wearing glasses.
16 said they could not afford to get them.
5 had not done anything.
7 had removed.
2 said that their own Doctor did not advise them to get glasses.

55

Another difficulty regarding efficient treatment arises when the parents who for minor ailments go to a druggist for advice ; this is not always done with the idea of saving money. Many parents also have their own peculiar ideas as regards treatment. The Nurse, in

Education Report.

cases of eczema of the scalp, ringworm, &c., has often a difficulty in persuading the mother to cut off the child's hair ; this of course only applies to girls. Some of the children, for whom a cer ain amount of home treatment is required in the way of cleanliness and the regular applications of lotions or ointment, can not always obtain that, sometimes because there is no mother to see to it, or that the mother is ill. It is in such cases as these that the Nurse is invaluable.

A few cases of parental neglect, apart from dirty children, have come to light, but in no case has a child requiring urgent medical treatment failed to get it. The parental neglect has generally shewn itself in the delay in acting on the advice given. The persistency of the Visitors, however, has invariably amended this neglect.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF TABLES OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Table I.—Weights of Boys Entering School.

,, II.— ,, Boys Leaving School.

,, III.— ,, Girls Entering School.

,, IV.— ,, Girls Leaving School.

,, V.— ,, Boys Entering School in accordance with Heights.

,, VI.— ,, Boys at the age of Seven ,, ,, ,,

,, VII.— ,, Boys Leaving School ,, ,, ,

,, VIII.— ,, Girls Entering School ,, ,, ,

,, IX.— ,, Girls at the Age of Seven ,, ,, ,,

,, X.— ,, Girls Leaving School ,, ,, ,,

,, XI.—Heights of Boys Entering School.

,, XII.— ,, Boys Leaving School.

,, XIII.— ,, Girls Entering School.

,, XIV.— ,, Girls Leaving School.

Table I.—Weights of Boys Entering School.*

AGE.	20-25 lbs.	25-30 lbs.	30-35 lbs.	35-40 lbs,	40-45 lbs.	45-50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	Over 55 lbs.	Total.
Years.									
3—3½	4	51	104	30	4	...	...	...	193
3½—4	...	33	100	52	8	...	...	...	193
4—4½	...	8	94	93	26	1	...	...	222
4½—5	1	5	64	100	30	5	...	...	205
5—5½	...	3	41	114	90	5	...	...	253
5½—6	...	...	5	30	31	6	...	...	72
6—7	...	...	3	10	13	11	1	...	38
Over 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	100	411	429	202	28	1	...	1176

Average Weights at Various Ages.

AGE.	Number Inspected.	Average Weight in Pounds.
3 years	386	32·7
4 „	427	36·1
5 „	325	38·9
6 „	38	42·1

* The Weights include the ordinary indoor clothing, and on that account it was not considered necessary to record the weight in any less amounts than pounds.

Table II.—Weights of Boys Leaving School.

AGE.	Under 50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	55-60 lbs.	60-65 lbs.	65-70 lbs.	70-75 lbs.	75-80 lbs.	80-85 lbs.	85-90 lbs.	90-95 lbs.	95-100 lbs.	100-105 lbs.	105-110 lbs.	110-115 lbs.	115-120 lbs.	Over 120 lbs.	Total.
Years.																	
11—11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11½—12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12—12½	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
12½—13	...	2	22	93	126	167	107	96	35	21	9	6	2	2	...	...	688
13—13½	...	...	5	6	5	5	3	5	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
13½—14	...	...	3	8	12	13	8	10	11	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	70
Over 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL...	...	2	31	109	144	189	119	112	52	25	10	6	3	3	...	...	805

Average Weights at Various Ages.

AGE.	Number Inspected.	Average Weight in Pounds.
11 years	1	62·5
12 ,, ...	697	74·0
13 ,, ...	107	75·3

Table III.—Weights of Girls Entering Schools.

AGE.	20-25 lbs	25-30 lbs.	30-35 lbs.	35-40 lbs.	40-45 lbs.	45-50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	Over 55 lbs.	Total.
Years.									
3—3½	4	63	85	23	1	...	...	...	176
3½—4	2	36	93	38	8	...	...	...	177
4—4½	1	19	126	74	17	1	...	...	238
4½—5	...	12	65	92	26	...	...	...	195
5—5½	1	13	72	120	60	5	1	...	272
5½—6	...	1	15	24	19	5	...	...	64
6—7	...	...	6	9	22	3	1	...	41
Over 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	144	462	380	153	14	2	...	1163

Average Weights at Various Ages.

AGE.	Number Inspected.	Average Weight in Pounds.
3 years	353	32·0
4 „	433	35·0
5 „	336	37·2
6 „	41	40·5

Table IV.—Weights of Girls Leaving School.

AGE.	Under 50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	55-60 lbs.	60-65 lbs	65-70 lbs.	70-75 lbs.	75-80 lbs.	80-85 lbs.	85-90 lbs.	90-95 lbs.	95-100 lbs.	100-105 lbs.	105-110 lbs.	110-115 lbs.	115-120 lbs.	Over 120 lbs	Total.
Years																	
11–11½	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
11½–12	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
12–12½	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
12½–13	1	13	32	82	101	137	86	83	40	30	19	3	5	2	3	1	638
13–13½	...	3	5	5	6	4	3	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	35
13½–14	...	...	1	7	8	18	18	6	7	10	2	2	...	2	...	1	82
Over 14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	1	16	38	95	119	162	110	97	49	41	25	5	5	4	3	2	772

Average Weights at Various Ages.

AGE.	Number Inspected.	Average Weight in Pounds.
11 years	6	74·1
12 „	646	74·6
13 „	117	76·5
14 „	3	84·1

Table V.—Weights of Boys Entering School in accordance with Heights.*

Height in Inches.	20-25 lbs.	25-30 lbs.	30-35 lbs.	35-40 lbs.	40-45 lbs.	45-50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	Over 55 lbs.	Total
Under 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28—30	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
30—32	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	12
32—34	2	32	17	2	...	...	...	...	53
34—36	...	47	116	8	...	...	...	...	171
36—38	...	10	182	86	4	...	...	...	282
38—40	...	2	86	194	26	1	...	...	309
40—42	...	...	8	116	87	3	...	...	214
42—44	...	...	...	21	67	11	...	...	99
44—46	...	...	...	1	16	9	...	...	26
46—48	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	7
Over 48 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total	5	100	411	429	202	28	1	...	1176

* The Heights are taken with the footgear removed.

Table VI.—Weight in accordance with Height of Boys who have just attained the Age of Seven Years.

Height in Inches.	25-30 lbs.	30-35 lbs.	35-40 lbs.	40-45 lbs.	45-50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	55-60 lbs.	60-65 lbs.	65-70 lbs.	Total.
34—36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
36—38	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
38—40	...	7	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	19
40—42	...	...	31	46	6	...	...	...	...	83
42—44	...	2	22	128	72	1	...	...	...	225
44—46	...	1	6	75	137	30	4	...	...	253
46—48	...	...	1	6	63	69	7	1	...	147
48—50	...	...	...	...	2	10	11	1	...	24
Over 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Total ...	1	12	72	258	280	110	22	4	1	760

Average Height and Weight.

Number Inspected.	Average Height in Inches.	Average Weight in Pounds.
760	45·6	45·7

Table VII.—Weights of Boys Leaving School in accordance with Heights.

Height in Inches.	Under 50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	55-60 lbs.	60-65 lbs.	65-70 lbs.	70-75 lbs.	75-80 lbs.	80-85 lbs.	85-90 lbs.	90-95 lbs.	95-100 lbs.	100-105 lbs.	105-110 lbs.	110-115 lbs.	115-120 lbs.	Over 120 lbs.	Total.
44—46	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
46—48	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
48—50	...	1	8	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
50—52	...	1	14	42	19	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
52—54	...	...	4	48	67	56	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
54—56	...	...	3	10	46	96	59	30	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	250
56—58	...	...	...	2	9	27	46	51	25	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	168
58—60	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	23	17	11	6	1	...	2	...	...	66
60—62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	6	2	3	3	...	...	...	24
62—64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
64—66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	...	2	31	109	144	189	119	112	52	25	10	6	3	3	...	...	805

Weights of Girls Entering School in accordance with Heights.

Height in Inches.	20-25 lbs.	25-30 lbs.	30-35 lbs.	35-40 lbs.	40-45 lbs.	45-50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	Over 55 lbs.	Total.
Under 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28—30	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
30—32	5	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	19
32—34	1	48	25	1	...	...	...	...	75
34—36	...	58	112	6	...	...	...	...	176
36—38	...	27	187	64	9	...	...	...	287
38—40	...	1	114	163	16	...	...	...	294
40—42	...	...	19	113	69	2	...	...	203
42—44	...	...	...	32	40	4	...	...	76
44—46	...	...	...	...	18	6	2	...	26
46—48	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Over 48 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	144	462	380	153	14	2	...	1163

Table IX.—Weight in accordance with Height of Girls who have just attained the Age of Seven Years.

Height in Inches.	25-30 lbs.	30-35 lbs.	35-40 lbs.	40-45 lbs.	45-50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	55-60 lbs.	60-65 lbs.	65-70 lbs.	Total.
34—36	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
36—38	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
38—40	...	8	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	23
40—42	...	3	72	50	...	...	...	...	...	125
42—44	...	5	48	154	36	4	...	...	...	247
44—46	...	...	9	122	101	27	2	...	...	261
46—48	...	...	2	10	45	45	6	...	...	108
48—50	...	1	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	15
Over 50	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	1	19	149	336	191	81	10	...	...	787

Average Height and Weight.

Number Inspected.	Average Height in Inches.	Average Weight in Pounds.
787	43·8	43·7

Table X.—Weights of Girls Leaving School in accordance with Height.

Height in Inches.	Under 50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	55-60 lbs.	60-65 lbs.	65-70 lbs.	70-75 lbs.	75-80 lbs.	80-85 lbs.	85-90 lbs.	90-95 lbs.	95-100 lbs.	100-105 lbs.	105-110 lbs	110-115 lbs.	115-120 lbs.	Over 120 lbs.	Total.
44—46	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
46—48	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
48—50	1	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
50—52	...	6	13	19	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
52—54	...	3	13	44	49	26	11	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	149
54—56	...	1	4	23	49	71	39	17	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	210
56—58	...	...	...	5	9	53	44	42	19	5	4	...	...	1	...	1	183
58—60	...	...	1	...	...	9	13	30	22	27	10	3	1	1	1	...	118
60—62	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	6	8	2	4	2	2	...	35
62—64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
64—66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	16	38	95	119	162	110	97	49	41	25	5	5	4	3	2	772

Table XI.—Heights of Boys Entering School.

AGE.	Under 28 ins.	28-30 ins.	30-32 ins.	32-34 ins.	34-36 ins.	36-38 ins.	38-40 ins.	40-42 ins.	42-44 ins.	44-46 ins.	46-48 ins.	Over 48 ins.	Total.
Years													
3--3½	...	1	7	32	82	53	18	...	...	...	...	...	193
3½—4	...	...	3	12	44	88	41	3	1	1	...	...	193
4—4½	...	...	...	4	20	82	82	30	3	...	1	...	222
4½—5	...	1	2	2	15	38	77	58	11	1	...	...	205
5—5½	...	...	...	3	9	19	73	85	54	10	...	...	253
5½—6	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	30	21	8	1	1	72
6—7	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	8	9	6	5	...	38
Over 7...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2	12	53	171	282	309	214	99	26	7	1	1176*

* Total number of boys examined 1184, the correct age of 8 of these was not ascertained at the time of inspection, they are therefore not included in this or the following table.

Average Heights at Various Ages.

AGE.	Number Inspected.	Average height in inches.
3 years	386	36·1
4 „	427	38·5
5 „	325	40·4
6 „	38	42·2

Table XII.—Heights of Boys Leaving School.

AGE.	44-46 ins.	46-48 ins.	48-50 ins.	50-52 ins.	52-54 ins.	54-56 ins.	56-58 ins.	58-60 ins.	60-62 ins.	62-64 ins.	64-66 ins.	Total.
Years												
11—11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11½—12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12—12½	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	9
12½—13	...	1	14	77	165	211	143	55	20	1	1	688
13—13½	1	...	1	6	8	10	9	1	1	...	...	37
13½—14	...	...	3	1	13	25	15	9	3	1	...	70
Over 14...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	18	86	188	250	168	66	24	2	1	805

Average Heights at Various Ages.

AGE.	No. Inspected.	Average height in inches.
11 years	1	51·0
12 ,, ...	697	54·8
13 ,, ...	107	55·1

Table XIII.—Heights of Girls Entering School.

AGE.	Under 28 ins.	28-30 ins.	30-32 ins.	32-34 ins.	34-36 ins.	36-38 ins	38-40 ins.	40-42 ins.	42-44 ins.	44-46 ins.	46-48 ins.	Over 48 ins.	Total.
Years													
3—3½	...	1	8	43	71	45	6	1	1	...	...	...	176
3½—4	...	2	5	15	44	73	33	4	1	...	...	...	177
4—4½	...	...	5	6	33	83	84	24	1	2	...	...	238
4½—5	...	...	...	5	13	43	72	47	15	...	...	...	195
5—5½	...	1	...	4	12	38	80	97	30	10	...	...	272
5½—6	...	...	1	1	3	4	13	20	13	8	1	...	64
6—7	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	10	15	6	2	...	41
Over 7...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	4	19	75	176	287	294	203	76	26	3	...	1163*

* Total number of girls examined 1165, the correct age of 2 of these was not ascertained at the time of inspection, they are therefore not included in this or the following table.

Average Heights at Various Ages.

AGE.	Number Inspected.	Average Height in Inches.
3 years	353	36·0
4 „	433	38·2
5 „	336	40·0
6 „	41	42·0

Table XIV.—Height of Girls Leaving School.

AGE.	44-46 ins.	46-48 ins.	48-50 ins.	50-52 ins.	52-54 ins.	54-56 ins.	56-58 ins.	58-60 ins.	60-62 ins.	62-64 ins.	64-66 ins.	Total.
Years												
11—11½	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
11½—12	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
12—12½	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	8
12½—13	1	4	11	46	129	174	150	91	29	3	...	638
13—13½	...	...	2	5	7	8	6	6	1	...	...	35
13½—14	...	...	...	3	11	23	23	16	4	2	...	82
Over 14...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
Total ...	1	4	13	54	149	210	183	118	35	5	...	772

Average Heights at Various Ages.

AGE.	Number Inspected.	Average Height in Inches.
11 years	6	53·6
12 „	646	55·5
13 „	117	55·9
14 „	3	58·3